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GAZETTEER

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1

OF THE

GURGAON DISTRICT.

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PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Chap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while Mr. Wilson has kindly furnished an account of his revision of Mr. Channing's assessments. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Channing's Settlement Report of the district.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. W. Roberts, Channing, and Wilson. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.				
		Gurgáon.	Firozpur.	Núh.	Palwal.	Rewári.
Total square miles (1881)	1,938	407	317	403	385	426
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,552	291	260	330	318	353
Culturable square miles (1878)	133	41	5	21	38	28
Irrigated square miles (1878)	252	19	57	31	80	65
Average square miles under crops (1878 to 1881) ..	1,084	216	169	218	247	234
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882) .	26·5	26 5	22·7	24 4	25 9	22 1
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ...	1,160	205	230	254	186	285
Total population (1881)	641,848	122,371	114,340	120,324	142,258	142,555
Rural population (1881)	569,589	102,269	107,462	116,105	125,170	118,583
Urban population (1881)	72,259	20,102	6,878	4,219	17,088	23,972
Total population per square mile (1881) . .	331	301	361	299	369	334
Rural population per square mile (1881) ..	294	251	339	288	325	279
Hindus (1881)	439,264	99,227	32,479	62,457	121,576	123,525
Sikhs (1881)	127	65	12	17	15	18
Jains (1881)	3,777	1,372	1,014	234	172	985
Musalmáns (1881)	198,610	21,661	80,835	57,613	20,494	18,007
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ...	1,258,178	209,888	240,356	259,420	280,553	267,960
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)† . .	1,350,666	...	...	...	...	

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

General description.

The Gurgáon district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Delhí division, and lies between north latitude 27° 39′ and 28° 31′, and east longitude 76° 21′ and 77° 35′ forming the extreme south-east corner of the Province. Its shape is exceedingly irregular. It is bounded on the north-east by the Delhí district; on the east by the Jamná which separates it from the districts of Bulandshahr and Alígarh of the North-West Provinces; on the south by the Mathrá District of the North-West Provinces and by the state of Bhartpur; on the west by the Alwar state; on the south-west (that is south of the Rewárí *tahsíl*, by the Jaipur *parganah* of Kotkásim, by the Báwal *parganah* of Nábha, and by Alwar; on the north-west by the Kánti *parganah* of Nábha; and on the north by Dujáná, the British district of Rohtak, and the little state of Pátaudí which it almost embraces in its clasp.

It is divided into five *tahsíls*, of which that of Firozpur embraces the southern, that of Palwal the east-central, that of Núh the west-central, that of Gurgáon the northern, and that of Rewárí the outlying north-western portion of the district. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows :—

Rewárí	23,972
Palwal	10,635

The administrative head-quarters are situated at Gurgáon, on the Rájpútáná State Railway, 22 miles from Delhí in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district. Gurgáon stands 25th in order of area and 13th in order of population among the 32 districts of the Province, comprising 1·82 per cent. of the total area, 3·41 per cent. of the total population, and 2·96 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea, of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea level.
Gurgáon ..	28° 28′	77° 4′	800 *
Firozpur (Jhirka), ..	27° 47′	77° 0′	680 *
Núh ..	28° 7′	77° 9′	700 *
Palwal ..	28° 9′	77° 22′	690 *
Rewarí ..	28° 12′	76° 40′	700 *

* Approximate.

The Hills.

The hill ranges of the district form a marked feature in its physical characteristics: they are connected with the great Aravalí chain, of which they are among the most northern spurs, and like that range their general direction is from S.-S.-W. to N. N.-E. One chain forms the western border of the district from the south-western corner of the Firozpur *tahsíl* to a point about opposite the town of Núh. There the district boundary line turns off to the west, while

Chapter I, A. Descriptive.

The Hills.

the range runs on in the same course, and then sweeping off in a curve to the west, ends in three short spurs, two thrown out to the north and one to the west. Another range on the east of this one runs almost parallel to, but gradually diverging from it. After a course of 25 miles northwards from the southern border of the district, it becomes more and more broken, and for 20 miles its existence can only be traced by a line of detached rocky hillocks of various sizes appearing here and there above the surface of the ground. Then it once more re-appears as a range, and, forming the north-eastern boundary of the district, runs with gradually lessening height past the northern boundary of the district into Delhí. These are the only chains of any unbroken length; but short broken ranges and detached hills are numerous in the south and west of Rewárí, whence they just cross the border into Rohtak and are also found to the north-east of Rewárí, the north-west of Núh, and in the eastern portion of the Firozpur *tahsíl*, formerly known as the *parganah* of Púnáháná. The total hill area of the district is shown by the professional survey as 99·397 square miles. Iron, inferior plumbago, and mica are found in these hills, and what are alleged to be traces of copper. The hills are generally of inconsiderable height, generally lessening as you proceed northwards, of the same general character as the well-known ridge at Delhí, and frequently of considerable breadth at the summit; the range between Delhí and Gurgáon is in places more than three miles broad. The ordinary height of the ranges above the plain is from 500 to 750 feet: the hill above Meolí is marked on the map as 1,347 feet above the sea, the elevation of the plain below being about 625 feet. The isolated hill of Tánkrí is the highest in the district, and must reach quite 2,000 feet above the sea.

Rivers and streams. The Jamná. The Sáhibí.

Except the Jamná the deep stream of which forms the eastern boundary of the district and the province, within which it is therefore partly contained, there is no river of permanent flow in the district; but the Sáhibí, which rises in Jaipur, passes through the east of Rewárí, where its sandy bed is in places more than half-a-mile broad, into Pátaudí and the Rohtak district, one branch passing also through the north-west of Gurgáon. After heavy rain in Jaipur, this stream sometimes comes down with great force, and it has twice, within the last generation, flooded the town of Rewárí, in 1845 and on the 15th August 1873. On both occasions the water came from the south by Lálpur and Dawáná, having left the proper bed, which must gradually have been raised by the deposits of sand in the Alwar state. In August 1873, the water came at midnight, and was some three feet deep in the city; it flowed away to the northwards in some three or four hours, but caused considerable damage in the city, and outside, it utterly destroyed the railway bungalow and swept away large portions of the line.

The Kansáotí.

The Kansáotí or Kasáwatí, another stream rising in Jaipur, runs through the north-west of Rewárí and passes into Dujáná: formerly, according to the old maps, it joined the Sáhibí in Rohtak, but its waters now never reach so far. Like the Sáhibí and most of the other streams, it brings down a great deal of sand.

The Indorí.

Two different streams go by the name of Indorí, so called from Indor in the Alwar hills not far from Núh, near which they both rise, or

rather commence their course; for like all the other streams of occasional flow, they are merely torrents running for a few hours after rain. One of these streams enters the district at Nandrámpurbás and falls into the Sáhibí opposite Jarthal: the other flows northward into the country round Táorú, and after being joined by a number of other small *nullahs*, bringing down the drainage of the surrounding hills, spreads its waters over the low country south of Bahorá, and eventually joins the Sáhibí. Thus the Sáhibí, while it only comes down in full force after heavy rain in the north of Jaipur, flows with a smaller stream after merely local rain, carrying off the discharge of the Indorí.

The Indorí.

The Bádsháhpur *nullah* brings down the drainage of part of the Ballabgarh *tahsíl* of Delhí, through a gorge in the range, dividing Delhí and Gurgáon: it formerly flowed southwards through the Bhúndsí valley, but more than a century-and-a-half ago it was diverted by the construction of a *band* by Bahádur Singh of Ghásera into its present course, falling into the Najafgarh *jhíl*. In the heavy floods of 1875, part of its stream found out its old channel and swept down past Bhúndsí. Another important stream is the Landohá, which is formed by the union of two streams in Alwar, one flowing south from the direction of Tijárah and the other joining it nearly at right angles from the west. After pursuing its southward course to a point nearly directly west of the southern end of the Fírozpur *tahsíl*, it sweeps round in a curve, and, crossing the border, flows northwards up the Fírozpur valley, and if left to itself would finally fall into the Kotla *jhíl*. Formerly a far more importants tream, the Manasne or (Mánasle, *i. e.*, man taker), now generally known as the Rúpárcil, entered the district from Alwar and passed up the Fírozpur valley along the Landohá channel. Bábar in his Autobiography mentions that it then fell into the Kotla lake, but later, it either was artificially diverted or naturally found out its present course into Bhartpur. The tradition as recorded by Mr. C. Gubbins is, that some Meos violated and then murdered some women in the bed of the river, then dry in the hot winds, and that a *fakír* who lived near by left it with the curse, that the streams should never again enter the polluted bed. Besides these more important streams, there are numerous torrents of short course, which, after rain, rush down with the water drained from the hill-sides, and spread their floods over the lower levels. There are also a few petty brooks fed by springs, the most important of which is the Jhir of Fírozpur.

The Bádsháhpur *Nullah*.

The Landohá.

The Manasne.

Other streams.

Another marked physical characteristic of the district is found in its *jhíls* or lakes. The most important of these is the Najafgarh *jhíl* on the northern border of the district; but this is mainly situated in the Delhí district. Into it the Sáhibí, swollen by the Indorí, and the Bádsháhpur stream pour their waters. Another *jhíl*, but of very much smaller size, is that known as the Sarmathlá *jhíl* in the south-east of the Gurgáon *tahsíl* near the Delhí border. The other *jhíls* of the district are found in the tract of Núh, lying under the first range of hills mentioned above. This is a low-lying strip of country, the natural receptacle of the drainage of the Fírozpur valley and parts of Alwar to the south; of the higher land to the east; of the hills

The *Jhíls*.

The Najafgarh *Jhíl*.

The Sarmathlá *Jhíl*.

The Núh system of *Jhíls*.

The Núh system of *Jhils.*

that lie on both sides the Bhúndsí valley to the north; and of the eastern slopes of the bounding range to the west. From all these four quarters, but principally from the north and south, come during the rainy season the surplus drainage waters of the surrounding country. Omitting, for the present, mention of the works which will hereafter be described, the natural course of these flood-waters is

The Khalílpur *Jhíl.*

from the north part into the Khalílpur *jhíl.* This receives the overflow of the Sarmathlá *jhíl,* which passes to the south through a sort of escape channel, the drainage of the eastern slope of the southern part of the range dividing Delhí and Gurgáon, and part of the drainage of the Bhúndsí valley. The Khalílpur *jhíl* again has a natural escape channel which conducts the surplus waters into the

The Chandaini *Jhíl.* The Kotlá *Jhíl.*

Chandaini *jhíl,* which also receives directly the other part of the drainage of the Bhúndsí valley. The only natural outlet for the waters of the Chandaini *jhíl* is towards the Kotlá *jhíl,* lying further south immediately under the Fírozpur-Alwar hills and on the borders of the Núh and Fírozpur *tahsíls.* This *jhíl* also forms the natural receptacle of the drainage of the Fírozpur valley, including the Landohá, and in former days the Mánasne. It is the largest of the Gurgáon lakes, and is some three miles long from north to south, by 2½ miles broad. Although a great part of the water, which would naturally pour into it, is diverted by artificial works, the *jhíl* remained filled during 1874-5-6, and before these works were constructed can hardly ever have been free from water. The other *jhíls* are usually quite dry in the hot weather, and unless the rains have been somewhat heavy, their whole area is generally cultivated, either with the usual spring crops or the later sown melons, and spring *júár* used for fodder. But after heavy rain the greater part of this low tract of Núh is flooded, and one continuous sheet of water sometimes exists for nearly 20 miles.

Brief account of the general aspect of the district.

More detailed accounts of the country will be found in the description of the assessment circles (Chapter V, Section B). It will be sufficient here to say that although the Gurgáon and Rewárí *tahsíls,* forming the northern and western parts of the district, are generally sandy,—the lands near the hills are very inferior and often cut up into a perfect net-work of ravines,—further from the hills, in some tracts, the soil is better, approaching a light loam in its character; in other places it is of very loose consistency, and some parts present a desolate appearance with high hillocks of sand. To the south-east and south-west of Gurgáon, the low-lying lands of a better character are found, which are benefited by natural irrigation; and on the north border of Gurgáon is the low basis of the Najafgarh *jhíl.* The banks of the Jamná are generally high; but in the north-east corner of the Palwal *tahsíl* there is a small tract between the main and a small branch channel of the river, low-lying and liable to inundation. From the Jamná and this tract westwards there is a stretch of country some 30 to 35 miles from north to south, and some 15 to 20 miles from east to west, of a level good loam, rising gradually from the Jamná and then sloping to the east and south, and extending over most of the Palwal *tahsíl* and the eastern portions of the Núh and Fírozpur *tahsíls.* Between this plain and the range of hills mentioned as dividing Gurgáon and Alwar, there is in Núh the low-lying country before mentioned. There the prevailing soil is clay, but immediately

under the hill and to the north-east of Núh and in the north-west of Palwal, the country is very sandy. The part of Núh which lies above the hills is a high-lying table-land of a consistent but sandy loam, inferior near the hills, but sloping down towards the somewhat better lands in its central and western parts; while the part of Firozpur not contained in the plain above mentioned consists of a valley between two ranges of hills, the lands of which are generally good, but are partly damaged by sand deposits; the soils near the hills are generally inferior, and the valley merges on the north in the Núh tract of depression.

Brief account of the general aspect of the district.

A marked peculiarity of the Gurgáon district is the saltness or brackishness of the water supply in many parts; in some tracts, such as Chak Chiknot of Firozpur, the water is invariably salt, in others it is everywhere sweet, and in others again it is impossible to tell beforehand whether a well will be sweet or salt; and sometimes there are two strata of water, one salt and the other sweet, so that the well when first worked is sweet, and after being worked some little time, yields salt water. It may be said that the wells are especially liable to be salt (1), when the depth to water is considerable and the soil of a clayey character (as a rule, in sandy villages the water is sweet); (2), in tracts which are low-lying and receive and retain the drainage of higher lands; the salt producing tracts near Farrukhnagar and near Núh both fall under this heading. The wells are classed in the Settlement papers as sweet, brackish, or salt; the effect of the character of the water on the produce depends partly on the nature of the soil; where this is sandy, a certain amount of saltness in the water is a positive benefit, and where the water is very salt, very fine crops can be grown if the seed is once sprouted by rain water; on the other hand, on a clay soil saltness in the water is very prejudicial. For vegetables and tobacco, sweet or only slightly brackish water is ordinarily necessary. Besides the above three descriptions of water, there is a kind of water found in some wells in Rewárí, known as *matwálá*, or hard, the crops on which are generally good; and there are also a few wells in which the water is sweet *kallar;* on sweet *kallar* wells and on very salt wells on clayey soils, it is often necessary to let the land, which has been watered one year, lie fallow or be cultivated with rain crops the next year, in order to prevent its becoming unculturable. In some parts of the district the only drinking water which the people can get is procured from wells sunk close to the village tank or pond, and is in fact, the pond water roughly filtered. If the pond goes dry in the hot weather, water has to be fetched sometimes from a distance of two or three miles. Another point which may be noticed is, that the water-supply in the wells situated in that part of the district which lies east of a line drawn along the range of hills on the Alwar border, and thence prolonged northwards, is, as a rule, comparatively scanty, while west of that line it is abundant; the cause of this is probably connected with the fact shown by the course of the Sáhibí, that this western part of the district is lower than the Rájpútáná country to the south.

Character of well water sweet, brackish, and salt.

Difference as to amount of water-supply in the east and in the west of the district.

In former times, under native rule, much irrigation was carried on by throwing dams across the hill streams, and thus causing the water to flood an expanse of country. Many of these works were

Other irrigation works.

Chapter I, A. Descriptive.

Other irrigation works.

allowed to fall into disrepair while under the management of the irrigation department on account of the small direct revenue derived from them; but since the District Fund Committee took charge in 1879, the system has been extended by repairing old embankments and constructing new ones. The old works now in operation are :—

Dams at Gwálpahárí (lately repaired by the Delhí Committee) Jhúnd *sarai*, Bárgújar, Jhársá, Harsarú, and Raisina, in the Gurgáon *tahsíl*; at Dahíná and Nandrámpurbás in Rewárí; drainage canals Aláwalpur and Sangel in Núh; dams at Banársí, Kanmeida, Madapur, Máhaulí and Naglí in Fírozpur; and the connected chain of works consisting of the Kotla embankment and Gubbins' Cut, designed to drain the Chandainí *jhíl*, and utilize the surplus water, and to divert the drainage of the Fírozpur valley away from the Kotla *jhíl*. A description of these latter works will be found in Chapter V, Section B, and the arrangements made for their maintenance will be noticed in the same Section.

A new embankment with irrigation channels and masonry head works and sluices, has lately been constructed across the outlet of a hill torrent at Sohna, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and capable of irrigating a thousand acres of land; also a dam across the Bádsháhpur stream near Ghátá, costing with a masonry sluice and irrigation channels, Rs. 7,500; and a new embankment at Bhúnd near Fírozpur, costing Rs. 6,500. A supplementary embankment at Bárgújar, and a new dam at Kásan, both in the Gurgáon *tahsíl*, are in course of construction, and projects are being prepared for similar works at Damdamá, Dhuláwat, Harchandpur, and several other suitable sites, in various parts of the district, with a view to utilizing the large volume of drainage water which now runs to waste. A small portion of the canal, constructed for conveying the surplus water of the Najafgarh *jhíl* into the Jamná, lies within this district.

The Agra canal.

Year.	*Kharíf.*	*Rabí.*	Total.
1874-75 ..		9,405	9,405
1875-76 ..	2,167	7,387	9,554
1876-77 ..	4,848	10,265	15,113
1877-78 ..	16,789	31,837	48,626
1878-79 ..	11,828	29,447	41,275
1879-80 ..	10,452	29,447	39,899
1880-81 ..	9,814	31,054	40,868
1881-82 ..	14,875	28,106	42,981
1882 83 ..	16,212	34,704	50,916

The Agra canal, which is under the control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, was nominally opened on the 5th March 1874, and irrigation commenced from the *rabí* of 1875. The areas irrigated in the Gurgáon district each year have been as shown in the margin.

In 1882-83, the number of villages which took water in the *kharíf* was 161, of which 102 were in Palwal, 44 in Núh, and 15 in Fírozpur; and the number which took it in the *rabí*, was 133, of which 99 were in Palwal, 24 in Núh and 10 in Fírozpur. Of the total irrigation of 50,916 acres in 1882-83 about one-fifteenth was by lift and the rest by flow. More than 40 miles of new channels are now under construction, and the area of irrigation next year will be proportionately increased.

During the year 1883 several new distributory channels have been opened, and irrigation from the Agra canal in the Gurgáon district has been greatly developed.

As yet the irrigated area under *kharíf* crops is small, sugarcane cultivation being strange to the people, and the main crops grown being

wheat and barley. However, the Canal Officers have grown and distributed among the people young sugar plants, for which there was a demand, but the unprecedentedly low price of sugar during the last two years has restricted the cultivation. It is, however, certain to increase ultimately. That of indigo has been introduced lately and is already becoming popular. In a few places there seems to be some danger of water-logging producing the same disastrous effects as on the Western Jamná Canal.

The Agra canal.

The district has from time to time suffered severely from the effects of drought; beginning with the well-known *Chálísá*, the effects of which were so terrible in all this part of India. The years of drought still remembered in the district are the following :—

Droughts.

A. D.	Sambat.		
1783-84	1840	...	Severe famine.
1803-4	1860	...	Scarcity.
1812-13	1869	..	Scarcity.
1817-18	1874	...	Scarcity.
1824-25	1881	...	Scarcity.
1833-34	1890	...	Severe famine.
1837-38	1894	...	Severe famine.
1843-44	1900	..	Scarcity.
1850-51	1907	...	Scarcity.
1860-61	1917	...	Famine.
1868-69	1925	...	Scarcity.

To these must now be added the famine of 1877-78. The effects of the droughts of 1860-61 and 1868-69 were greatly mitigated by the relief afforded by Government, and the liberality with which the people were treated in the matter of collecting the revenue. The people generally compare very unfavourably with the treatment they then received the action taken in what was the worse famine of 1877-78.

Rain-fall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ..	582
1863-64 ..	378
1864-65 ..	219
1865-66 ..	288

The average rain-fall of the district may be taken at about 25 inches.

Gurgáon	...	...	...	26·6
Rewárí	...	...	...	22·4
Núh	...	...	...	24·0
Palwal	...	...	...	25·5
Firozpur	...	..	...	22·3

An analysis of the rain-fall returns given with the Revenue Report for the sixteen years 1863 to 1878, both inclusive, gives the following results :—

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Rain-fall, temperature, and climate.

Month.	Total rain-fall of 16 years.	Annual average.	Number of years in which no rain fell in the month in question.	Maximum rain-fall.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
January	11·9	0·7	4	3·4
February	7·5	0·5	5	1·5
March	10·9	0·7	5	2·1
April	3·3	0·2	9	0·9
May	19·5	1.2	4	2·7
June	40·0	2·5	3	7·6
July	160·8	10·0	...	24·9
August	103·3	6·5	1	16·7
September	89·3	5·6	1	28·2
October	10·9	0·7	9	3·5
November	0·3	...	15	0·3
December	6·9	0·4	8	3·5

But the accuracy of these figures, which gives an average of 29 inches, a maximum of 46·1 inches in 1873, and a minimum of 11·3 inches in 1868, is exceedingly doubtful; and the following statistics collected by Mr. Wilson, are more trustworthy.

Annual Rain-fall at each Tahsíl (in inches).

Year.	Gurgáon.	Rewárí.	Palwal.	Núh.	Firozpur.
1865-66 ...	29·2	26·9	18·5	16·1	16·0
1866-67 ...	33·0	38·1	28·8	17·0	41·7
1867-68 ...	30·6	25·1	28·6	34·9	16·0
1868-69 ...	11·5	20·1	19·3	15·8	12·9
1869-70 ...	22·9	21·4	22·5	17·9	13·5
1870-71 ...	15·8	19·1	17·4	12·9	17·4
1871-72 . .	27·8	12·6	8·5	20·1	12 9
1872-73 ...	30·4	20·4	31·4	25·8	21·5
1873-74 ...	45·1	34 0	40·5	37·9	37·9
1874-75 . .	31·3	16·8	25·2	29.1	22·2
1875-76 ...	47·0	23·5	42·3	42·6	31·0
1876-77 ..	32·2	15·8	29·6	19·7	19·1
1877-78 ...	18 0	13·6	16·9	17·6	9·9
1878-79 ...	26·6	13·4	17·8	18·6	16·2
1879-80 .	24·2	34·1	35·7	34·6	36·6
1880-81 . .	17·1	21·0	21·5	21·9	22·8
1881-82 . .	20·7	28·2	27·7	22·8	22·1
1882-83 ...	15·4	19·3	26·3	26·6	32·2
Average of 18 years . .	26·6	22·4	25·5	24·0	22·3

On these figures Mr. Wilson remarks—

"But while these figures represent the average of a series of years, the most marked feature of the return is the variableness of the rainfall; thus at Gurgáon it varied from 11·5 inches in 1868-69 to 47·0 in 1875-76, and in the same year (1871-72) it was 8·5 inches at Palwal and 27·8 inches at Gurgáon, only some 30 miles off. Moreover, the success or failure of the crops depends more on the distribution than on the mere amount of the annual fall; and while the figures showing the total rain-fall are well worth discussion, they are only a very rough index to the nature of the seasons as favourable or otherwise to the crops."

Rain-fall, temperature, and climate.

The climate generally is more temperate than that of the Panjáb proper, the cold in winter and the heat in summer being both less extreme. Near the hill ranges, however, and in the Fírozpur valley, bounded as it is by hills on either side, the heat is very great; and in some villages which lie immediately under the hills, the people are accustomed to go out in the fields to sleep at night, so as to escape the heat radiated from the glowing masses of rocks.

The health of the district.

The flooded tracts near Núh are terribly fever-stricken in years of abundant rain-fall, and few men can stand a lengthened residence at Núh without injury to their constitution. The higher parts of the district, and notably the Táorú table-land, and the high plain of Palwal and the east of Núh and Fírozpur, used to be very healthy; but fever has come with the Agra canal into the villages along its course in the high plain; and in 1878-79 the east of the district, and in 1879-80 the whole district was, like the neighbouring tracts, devastated by fever. The town of Rewárí has been unhealthy ever since the incursion of the Sáhibí in 1873. The most unhealthy months are September, October, and November, while in February deaths are at their minimum point. Fever is the chief cause of mortality, but cholera visitations are not rare, and are sometimes very severe: while the district is the worst in the Panjáb for small-pox. Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI, under the heads of he several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Among the general agricultural population, there can hardly be said to be any practice of medicine. For fever, which is the most prevalent form of illness, a mixture of butter-milk with flour and water is drunk; or sometimes the more rigorous course of a hard turn at the plough, so as to induce perspiration, is followed. For a scorpion sting you may choose among the following prescriptions; rub the place with the root of a certain onion-like plant; apply the ashes of the scorpion or the dirt from a cow's ear or hare dropping; or cook the scorpion in *ghí* and rub it on the sting. There are somewhat similar recipes for bites from a snake or a mad dog; but the above will suffice to show the character of the ordinary remedies applied in the villages. In the towns *hakíms* are met with, who generally practise the *Yunáni* system of medicine.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of seperate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the Province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Sultánpur salt sources.

There are ten clusters of villages south-west of Delhí, situated partly in the Gurgáon and partly in the Rohtak district, where manufacture of salt by the evaporation of brine raised from wells has been carried on from a period long antecedent to British supremacy. They are known as the Sultánpur Mahal, are spread over an area of about 20 square miles, and comprise the villages of Sultánpur, Saídpur, Mahmúdpur, Sadhrána, Káliáwás, Ikbálpur, Mobárikpur, Basírpur, Zahídpur and Sailana. Three of these tracts have been British Territory since 1836, having been included in the Jhársa *parganah*, which lapsed in that year on the death of Begam Sumroo. The others only came to us after the mutiny, five having till then belonged to the Nawáb of Jhajjar and two to the Nawáb of Farrukhnagar. The salt is called Sultánpuri, and is of good quality, containing about 90 to 95 per cent. of sodium chloride. The subjoined table gives full details as to the size of the saline tracts, and the number of wells as they stood in 1870. Since then the number of wells has decreased to 322, but the number of pans has risen to 4,487.

Name of Sar, or Saline tract	Approximate area of saline tract in acres.	No of Wells.			Average depth to water.	Average depth of water.	No. of sets of pans now in use.	No. of pans.
		In use.	Disused.	Total.				
Sultánpur	350	39	12	5	14	17½	70	435
Sadhrána	30	21	5	26	8	20	23	284
Saidpur	15	6	6	12	7	17	8	60
Mahmúdpur	16	15	10	25	10	19½	14	138
Mobárikpur	550	72	18	90	18	20	120	1,308
Basírpur	550	49	26	67	16	17	60	530
Ikbalpur	20	16	1	17	17	19	18	243
Káliáwás	4	3	.	3	10	16	4	35
Zahídpur	20	15	5	20	16	21	58	602
Sailána	10	10	1	11	19	20	15	164
					Average.			
Total	1,565	246	84	330	13·5	18·7	390	3,799

Process of manufacture.

The manufacture of the salt is exclusively from natural brine derived from wells. The brine seems inexhaustible, as some of the works have been in operation apparently for the last 200 years, and no deterioration is observable. The brine is evaporated by solar heat in shallow *chunam*-lined pans, which vary in extent from 200 feet by 60 feet to only 60 feet by 40 feet, and in depth from 10 to 12 inches. To each well is attached one or more sets of pans, each set consisting on an average of about 9 pans so arranged that there is a slight fall from each pan into the one next beyond it. When after

Process of manufacture.

the annual repairs, which take place about February, the pans are all in order, the highest is filled with brine from the well, and the brine is allowed to stand there for one, two or more days according to the season and the weather, the period being shorter in the hot and longer in the cold weather. After thus standing, the brine is run into the second pan, the first being refilled, and then from the second to the third pan and so on, until the brine reaches the last pan but one, and there it is allowed to remain, receiving perhaps one or two accessions, from the higher pans, until a commencement of crystallization is observed, when it is at once turned into the last pan and crystallization allowed to proceed. This is the most delicate part of the process; if the best salt is to be made, and at the same time none wasted, the progress of the deposit (for the crystals form on the floor of the pans) must be closely watched. Up to a certain period nothing but edible salt is deposited; after that other allied salts begin to drop, and the edible salt must then be at once removed, and the mother liquor, of which no further use is made, run off: otherwise, especially at some works, the gross products of evaporation, taken as a whole, are bitter and uneatable. Not more than 8 inches depth of brine at most is run into the first pan, and it is reduced to half that quantity or even less before it reaches the last but one pan. When the brine has sufficiently concentrated to be transferred to the crystallizing pan, the manufacturer skims the surface of it (taking care not to disturb the sediment) with some flat curved instrument, usually a cow's rib bone, with which he succeeds in removing all the lighter impurities together with leaves, straw, and the like, that may have settled on the brine. In the cold weather the salt rarely crystallizes under a month from the date the brine is drawn, but in the hot weather a period of 10 or 12 days suffices.

The process of manufacture varies much in details. In some factories the water is not detained, as indicated above, in the last pan but one, but allowed to run on, at once, into the last. The former course, however, is more usual. At times, it is said that in some works the whole liquid is allowed to evaporate, and the gross deposit taken as salt. This may account for the inferior quality of some of the salt, but this process is only possible where the brine is exceptionally pure; in most factories it would spoil the salt altogether. The quality of the brine varies surprisingly in different wells, and in the same wells at different seasons. During the rainy season, and for a month or so after, the water is barely brackish in wells, which in warm weather (and then all the wells are at their best) yield excellent brine. The proportion of salt in the water varies from one *chittak* in the maund, or about 0·16 per cent, the lowest workable rate, to as high, in the hot weather, as one *chittak* in 2½ seers or 3 per cent.* The average depth of water below the surface, in March, varies in different *sars* from 7 to 19 feet.

The salt, when removed from the pans, is stacked in conical heaps, and, when fresh, is stamped with the Government seal all over. A few days hardens the exterior into a crust, which is not only sufficient to

* This is according to the statement of the salt workers. The Commissioner of Customs, who visited the spot in the winter months of 1866 67, records that he could find none of this strength.

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Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Process of manufacture.

prevent any salt being removed without detection, but also to protect the heap against all ordinary rains. The salt fetches a better price when fresh, and is never pitted if the owner can help it, until the rainy season, when, perforce, any stock remaining unsold has to be pitted. Although the process of manufacture is essentially the same as a rule everywhere, and although the salt has even locally but one name, its qualities differ vastly according chiefly, to the *sars* in which it is made. A *palla* (a local measure. = 3 maunds 30 seers standard) of Basírpur salt, for instance, sold in January 1868, for Rs. 2-3, while the same quantity of Zahídpur salt was selling at 11 annas and 6 pie. The real cost of production cannot be ascertained, as the mass of the workers are agriculturists during the rains and the better portion of the cold weather, and only turn to their salt pans when their fields no longer need their labour. The cattle that till their lands draw the brine, and the labour they employ is mostly that of their own household. They work on capital borrowed at exorbitant rates.

The prospects of the trade are good and the salt maintains its position in the market.

Salumbhá salt sources.

There were other clusters of villages in the Gurgáon district, consisting of the Salumbhá, Núh, and eight other tracts or *sars*, and situated at the foot of the Mewát hills to the north of Sohná, and commonly called the Núh Mahál, the salt of which was known as Salumbhá, where manufacture used to be carried on in the same way and under the same preventive arrangements as in the Sultánpur Mahál; but the salt was of very inferior quality and very dear, and the demand for it diminished year by year after the opening of Railway communication with the Sultánpur Salt Works and the Sámbhar Lake, until in 1882-83 manufacture and sales almost entirely ceased. The works were closed in April 1883. The process of manufacture here differed in many respects from that adopted at the Sultánpuri works. In both, the salt was made by solar evaporation, in *chunam*-lined pans; but whereas at Sultánpur these pans are but a few inches deep, at Núh they were from 30 to 40 inches deep. Again, the crystallization of the salt at Núh was aided, by the introduction into the concentrated brine of large bunches of thorny twigs and shrubs, the salt not being allowed to form of itself at the bottom of the pan. The pans of a set were much fewer in number, and the brine, when it had reached a certain state of concentration in one pan, was commonly transferred to the formation pan by means of the *lenri*, or lifting basket so commonly used for irrigation, where the difference of levels is slight. Lastly, the great depth of the pans introduced a great difference in the time in which results are obtained. At Sultánpur, in a good season ten or twelve successive "crops" may be obtained, while at Núh one was the average; and although two were sometimes taken, it happened quite as frequently that the brine had been drawn more than a year from the wells before the salt was extracted. Long before the crystallization was complete, the brine had assumed a deep brownish red hue, was dirty to a degree, and smelled most unpleasantly. The salt was extracted from the vats (for this seems a more appropriate designation than pans) before the evaporation was complete; but even with this precaution, a certain

quantity of other salts of soda, magnesia, and lime, were deposited at the same time as the chloride, and the fresh produce was so bitter as to be unsaleable. Salumbhá salt was therefore always pitted as soon as possible, and in most of the factories was not reckoned marketable until it had been a year buried. The salt varied a good deal in quality. None of it was good, but that of some of the saline tracts was so bad, as to be barely saleable, when plenty of Bhartpur or Sultánpuri salt was in the market.

Salumbhá salt sources.

The number of manufacturers employed in 1882-83 was 298, the number of wells worked was 322, and the number of pans 4,487. The annual yield averages some 6½ *lákhs* of maunds (see figures given in Chapter V). The produce belongs to the manufacturer who sells it at the current price of the period, unless, as generally happens, it has been hypothecated, in which case the creditor takes possession. After paying the Government dues, the salt is exported to the south-eastern districts of the Panjáb and into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Rájpútáná-Málwa Railway from Delhí passes close to some of the salt works, and there is a branch line from the Gurhi station with sidings to the works. The price of the salt at the works ranges from 9 annas to 2¼ annas per maund, according to quality, the average being about 3¼ annas per maund. In the markets which it enters after paying the duty and *Hákimí* cess, it sells according to distance and amount of freight at from Rs. 3-2-6 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund. The preventive system in force is described in Chapter V.

Produce of the manufacture.

Iron ore exists in the hill range near Fírozpur and at Patan Udepurí, a few miles south of Fírozpur; in the time of the Nawábs of Fírozpur the trees on the hills were rigorously preserved, and the ore was worked and smelted at Fírozpur, there being 22 furnaces at work, each of which could turn out two maunds of iron in 18 hours. But on annexing the country the hills were abandoned to the village communities, and the consequent decrease in the supply of fuel soon rendered the manufacture unprofitable, and it has long been abandoned. Traces of copper exist in the range east of Fírozpur, on the road to Rewárí. Mica is found near Bhúndsí, and is occasionally extracted. In 1861 the late Dr. Thomson, Civil Surgeon of Gurgáon, reported the find of a deposit of plumbago near Sohná, and an account of his discovery was published in the *Panjáb Gazette* of 4th January 1862. Some pencils were manufactured out of the plumbago found there, and at first there was good hope of the mine being really valuable, but eventually the substance was pronounced extremely poor and commercially valueless. More recently the locality has been visited by Mr. Hacket, Geological Surveyor; the following extracts from his notes describe the result of his examination:—

Iron.

Copper.
Mica.

Plumbago

"At the back of the town of Sohna, in the Gurgáon district, a thin irregular band of schist, possibly belonging to the Ranolo group, occurs in the quartzites. From these schists some specimens of plumbago have been taken. There are no traces of any excavations having been made, except a very small pit, which could not have been many feet deep. Anything that I could see was exceedingly poor and hardly deserved the name of plumbago, and I doubt if anything much richer was ever taken from this locality. The specimen sent to me by the Deputy Commissioner was as poor as those I picked up

Chapter I, B.

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Gold.

"When examining these schists, the Sohná *lambardár* told me that after every rain, small quantities of gold were discovered in the sand, mud, &c, of the little watercourses at the bottom of the hill. I had up, and examined, *mehtars* of the town, who told me that it was true that they made a few rupees every year in this way, and that the heavier the rains the larger the amount of gold. Last year, for instance, as the rains were so slight, they did not get any, or did not think it worth while looking for. The only rocks exposed in this gully are the Alwar quartzites, and these schists As I cannot imagine that the gold could be washed out of the hard quartzites, I presume it must come from these schists."

Slates.

Slates are quarried from the detached knot of hills near Khol, Májra-Bhálkí, and some twelve miles west of Rewárí, the chief quarry has been for some years worked by the Kángra Valley Slate Co., who employ about 250 labourers on their branch in this district. During the four years, 1876 to 1879, the quarries supplied about 300,000 square feet of roofing slates, and about 34,000 square feet of slabs; while in 1883, some 600,000 superficial feet of slate was excavated. The slate in question corresponds with what is known as the Granwacke slate, which is laminated claystone, containing sand, mica, &c., and is inferior to clay slate. The cleavage does not appear as clean or as good as in slates from the hill districts, nor is the colour uniform or the grain fine. In Granwacke slates the laminæ of deposition on all the vertical planes are parallel to the plane of stratification, and so far differ from clay slates whose laminæ cross the plane. But the slates, although not of first class quality, are good and serviceable and will suit most buildings. Slates from these hills have been very largely used in roofing and flooring the stations of the Rájpútáná and Rewárí State Railways, as well as in buildings generally along both lines.

Sulphur springs at Sohna.

The town of Sohná has long been celebrated for the hot sulphurous spring, possessing no mean medical qualities, which issues from the foot of the Mewát hills, against the eastern side of which the town is built. The water at the present time wells up into a substantial reservoir, covered in with a dome-shaped roof. Round this well-house is a courtyard containing the bathing tanks, and closed in by well constructed native buildings. The largest tank measures 36 feet long, by 24 broad, and 5 deep, and is supplied with water from the main reservoir. The virtue of the spring was first tested for Europeans in 1863, when a party of invalids was sent out from Dehlí to try the water as a cure for the well-known Delhí ulcers. The report of the medical officer in charge was most satisfactory. The water was found to be at a temperature varying from 115° Fahr. to 125°. This was in the month of October. In 1872 a medical man, Dr. Charles Smith, was sent to report upon the springs as a cure in cases of rheumatism. The following is extracted from his report:—

"By reference to my note-book on the 9th February, I find that the temperature of the water was low, in consequence of a cold wind having been blowing for three or four days successively, on this occasion the temperature was 92°, while four days previously it had been 110° 5' Fahrenheit. On the above date, at 12 A.M., I found forty-five people of both sexes and all ages bathing in this very limited space, and I am informed that at certain times (during a *melá* or native fair) as many as two hundred and fifty may be seen bathing at the same time. When the water is comparatively cold, as it was on the 9th February, the bathers remain in the water ten or twenty minutes, when the temperature is

higher, they remain as long as one and even two hours, and come out, as one may easily imagine, sick and faint. I found men bathing, washing their dirty clothes, and drinking the same water, and was not surprised to hear that diarrhœa and dysentery occasionally prevailed in the neighbourhood.

"On the same date (9th February) I examined the main spring which is uncontaminated by bathers. I found the temperature of the water 110° Fahr, or 18·5, warmer than the outside tank which was exposed to the wind. On looking into the well, which is about 21 feet deep, the water was found to be fairly clear and of a greenish colour; there was a vapour of steam on the suface, and bubbles of probably sulphurous acid gas were rapidly rising, and there was a strong smell of sulphur perceptible; my face exposed to this vapour rapidly broke out into beads of perspiration This tank is of faulty construction, insomuch that the drain leads off only the surface water, whereas, as is obvious, much greater cleanliness would result by having it let off from the bottom by a syphon drain. That the tanks should be more frequently cleansed is evident, as natives suffering from open sores, itch, and all sorts of cutaneous diseases, bathe, and actually, as I saw, drink the same water. A capital bath has been built for the use of Europeans, but this is also faultily constructed. When I first arrived I found the bath empty. It is placed in a house, about fifteen yards from the main spring, from which an iron pipe leads the hot water to the bath: this iron pipe is only two inches in diameter, and has been considerably narrowed by the incrustation caused by the chemical action of the sulphurous acid on the iron of the pipe The dimensions of the European bath are as follows:—18′ × 16′ × 5½′. I used this bath daily after it was again filled, and enjoyed it much, the temperature never rose above 82° Fahr, in consequence of the faulty construction of the leading pipe above alluded to. This might be easily remedied by having a glazed tiled drain substituted for the iron pipe. The bath is now useless for all medicinal purposes, but is a very pleasant one for ordinary use

"I must add that the population appear healthy, and I have noticed no skin diseases amongst them, or ulcers, or boils. Many people have consulted me, suffering from chronic forms of ophthalmia, and other surgical cases have come to my notice; but no medical ones. The sanitary state of the city is decidedly bad, the streets are narrow and undrained, sewage from the houses is allowed to soak into the ground, and accumulations of filth are to be found in every corner. The water which flows out of the baths is a source of nuisance, for the outside drain is so badly constructed that in many places a fermenting pool of filth is the result, from other refuse being thrown into it. The Civil Surgeon at Gurgáon visits Sohná once a month, and sends any cases requiring attention to his hospital at Gurgáon. There is a very comfortable *dák* bungalow at Sohná now rarely frequented, in which Europeans might make themselves quite at home, bringing their own servants and bedding. Invalids suffering from rheumatism, or Delhi boils, or cutaneous diseases, might give this place a trial. Those who might be too helpless to go to the bath could have the water brought to them to the bungalow in *chatties* or *mussaks*, and have it raised to any temperature by boiling and then putting it into their own baths. The country round Sohná is very pretty and fertile, and the rocky ridge which surrounds the place affords a nice change to those accustomed to the uniformity of the plain scenery. Small game abound in the fields and neighbouring jungle, vegetables are procurable, and the drinking water is pure and soft The water of the hot spring possesses bleaching properties of no mean order. I have now, in conclusion, to state that I have no hesitation in asserting that all the men whom

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Sulphur springs at Sohná.

I brought out from Delhí have derived great benefit from the use of the hot sulphur-spring baths, assisted by the change of air, warmer temperature, and comfort of the hospital marquées; and I would venture to recommend that on another occasion further experiments be tried in similar cases, also for Delhí boils and cutaneous diseases. I would also beg to suggest that improvements be made to the tank, that a house be built over it to exclude the cold air and afford greater comfort by keeping up the temperature of the waters; again, that the sanitary state of the town be looked to, as it would be unadvisable to establish a sanitarium at this place before some action is taken in this respect."

Vegitation of the district.

The district is not well wooded, and some portions of it, such as the low-lying tract in Náh, are peculiarly bare of trees. In Rewárí the *farásh (Tamarix Orientalis)* is especially prevalent, and here the *farásh* trees in waste lands and along the village roads often form the subject of an ownership, distinct from the ownership of the soil. The *kíkar (Acacia Arabica)* is found all over the district; it grows in large numbers in some villages a few miles south-west of Gurgáon, and in the Palwal *tahsíl* may be found instances of *kíkar* plantations carefully preserved by the village communities. The *kábli kíkar (Acacia Farnesiana)* is also common. The *nim (Azadirachta Indica)* is generally found growing in and around the village sites, where also the *pípal (Ficus religiosa)* and the *bar (Ficus Indica)* are of frequent occurrence. In some parts of the district, particularly in low-lying flooded tracts, in which the soil is naturally sandy, as at Sultánpur in the Gurgáon *tahsíl*, and near Sailání, the *khíjúr* or date-palm (*Phœnix sylvestris*) grows abundantly; but the fruit is very inferior. In the east and south of the district there are a few scattered specimens of the *tari* or palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*). The Palwal *tahsíl* is by far the best wooded; there most Ját villages preserve a certain portion of their area sacred from the plough, and regard in a semi-sacrilegious light the cutting down of the trees growing there. The greater part of the vegetation ordinarily found in such *banís* or *rikhíás*, as they are called, consists of the *karíl (Capparis aphylla)*, the *híns* or *jhokar (Capparis horrida)*, the *ját* or *dongar (Salvadora oleoides*, the *raunjh (Prosopis spicigera)*, and the *khair (Acacia catechu)*; but there are also found the *dhák (Butea frondosa)*, the *gular (Ficus glomerata)*, the *papri (Pongamia glabra)*, and the *lasaura (Cordia latifolia)*, as well as some of the other trees already mentioned. The *kadam (Nauclea cardifolia)* is fairly common towards Palwal and Hodal; the *barua (Cranœva religiosa)* and the *imli (Tamarindus Indica)* are met with, but are not common. The *am (Mangifera Indica)* is extremely rare. The *bakáin (Melia sempervirens)* is of ordinary occurrence, and the *amaltás (Catharto-carpus fistula)* is not very infrequent. The *ber (Zizyphus jujuba)* is planted in orchards for the sake of its fruit especially near large towns, and is also found elsewhere. The *shisham, (Dalbergia sissu)* and the *siras (Acacia sirissa)* are confined to the sides of the roads, where they have been planted by the District Officers; near Gurgáon a very successful experiment has been made in planting an avenue with the *Bignonia Millingtonia*, locally known as *wiláyatí bakáin*, a handsome quick-growing tree with a beautiful white flower. The special tree of the hill ranges is the *dhauk (Anogeissus latifolia? or pendula?)*, at one time the hills are said

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to have been very fairly covered with *dhauk* trees, but now, except in a few places where the villages preserve the trees, until they reach a size which fits them for sale, every sapling is at once cut down or grazed down by goats. On the Tánkrí hill there are some *gúgal* or balsam trees.

Vegetation of the district.

One of the most characteristic plants of the district is the *zizyphus nummularia*, ordinarily called *pálá* or *jhar-berí*. This is common all over the district, except in low-lying inundated tracts; but it especially favours high-lying and sandy lands, such as are found near Táorú and in parts of Rewárí; there in September and October the fields are often so thickly covered with this prickly shrub that it is not easy either to walk or ride over them. It is invaluable to the people: the leaves are threshed out and given as fodder to the cattle, the fruit is eaten or taken for sale to the towns, the thorny branches are used for hedges or fuel, and the root for dyeing leather. Hardly less useful is the *múnj* grass (*Saccharum sara*), which is found all over the district, and seems to flourish both in high sandy lands, as near Bolní in Rewárí, and in low flooded tracts, as near Palwal on the east. Its uses are too well known to require description here. Among the numerous other plants found in the district, the following deserve notice:—

The *jháú* (*tamarix dioica*) covers the low alluvial lands along the banks of the Jamná; its twigs are used in basket-making and in the construction of temporary well-cylinders. The *bánsá (tephrosia purpurea)* grows abundantly near the hills; the cylinders of temporary wells are ordinarily made by weaving together its branches. *Kíhp* (*orthanthera viminea*) grows on salt lands, and used to be used in the Núh salt-pans to quicken the crystallization of the salt. *Bathuá (chenopodium album)* and *chaulái* (*Amaranthus ?*) are common pot herbs: the former grows chiefly in irrigated lands. The seeds of the *sánwak* (*panicum colonum*) are also eaten by the poor. The *náli (ipomœa reptans)*, which grows in submerged lands, is also used as a pot herb: and among the wild gourds the *kachrí (cucumis pubescens)* and the *bankarelá* (*momordica charantia*) are eaten by the people. In poor soils near the hills there often grow the *kans* grass (*saccharum spontaneum*) and the *bhurt* (*cenchrus echinatus*) with its troublesome and prickly burs; and in the flooded lands of some villages in the north of Fírozpur (especially in Gohánú and Bahádrí) is found the *nárśal (arundo karka)*, a most tenacious aquatic plant, which it is almost impossible to eradicate, and which had to be considered in fixing the assessment of those estates. Pipe stems are made of its reeds. The only other plant which it seems necessary to mention is the *nág-phaní* (*cactus Indicus*), which forms a thick hedge round many villages in Rewárí.

Wild Animals: Sport.

The days when tigers abounded in Gurgáon on the then woody banks of the Jamná, are now long since gone by. The panther (*taindwa*) is now the largest representative of the feline family. They occasionally appear in the hills, wandering in from the adjacent hilly tracts of Alwar. A large wild cat (*banbilla*) is also commonly found in the jungles near the hills. Hyenas have a representative in the striped hyena (*jarag*), not common, and found only in the neighbourhood of the hills. The canine group is well represented,

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and wolves (*bheria*), foxes (*lomri*) and jackals (*gídar*) are common in all parts of the district. The mongoose (*niolá*) is common. A larger animal of the same species is found in the hills. It is about twice the size of the ordinary mongoose, and instead of brown, has a dark grey fur. Hares are very plentiful in all parts of the district, and the porcupine is common, generally found in the neighbourhood of the hills. Rats and mice are very common, and the bandicoot infests some of the towns. Dormice are found in all parts, but chiefly in sandy and saline tracts burrowing in the ground and living in large communities, and frequently causing damage to extensive patches of cultivation. In gardens and groves, the striped squirrel is always to be found. Musk rats are common, and so also is the little hedge-hog. Flying foxes are chiefly seen about Gurgáon, where they infest some of the gardens. The common bat inhabits old ruins and *khángahs* in great numbers. The sacred monkey is to be found in great numbers about Hodal, and there are also a few in Rewárí and Gurgáon. At Sohná, a solitary blackfaced monkey lives in the hills above the town, and frequently visits it. The wild boar inhabits the low hills near Bhúndsí and Sohná, and the Khádar lands of the Jamná.

Ruminants are represented by the black buck and the ravine deer, both of which are fairly plentiful. The former in the hilly and sandy parts, the latter in the low lands. The *nílgái* is also found in the southern parts of the Rewárí *tahsíl*, bordering on the foreign states. Hogdeer are occasionally met with in the Khádar lands of the Jamná. During the past five years rewards amounting to Rs. 1,152 were paid for the destruction of 25 leopards, 229 wolves, and 5,624 snakes. The species of snakes found are given below.

Birds.

The *jhíls* of this district attract great numbers and varieties of water fowl. During the cold months, wild geese, the grey and the barred, come in great numbers, arriving about the beginning of October. Also ducks of the mallard, pintail, and painted bill varieties; and pochards, sheldrakes, shovellers, red-heads, wigeons and teal swarm in all the marshes. With them also come a host of cranes, the common and the demoiselles; pelicans, spoon-bills, flamingos, grey curlew, snipe, crakes, rails, and sand-pipers. All these winter visitants disappear about the end of March. The *sáras*, the largest of the cranes, is a permanent resident, and breeds in the rains. They are usually seen in pairs in the lowlands about Núh, and the neighbouring villages. The comb duck, or *nakta*, comes in the rains to breed, and builds its nest generally in old ruins. The painted bill-duck is also a permanent resident of these parts and breeds in the rains. Adjutants and several other cranes come in great numbers during the rains. The ibis visits these parts in the rains in great numbers. Peafowl are considered sacred generally throughout the district. They are very common, and are chiefly seen about villages. The wild or blue pigeon is very common, living in great numbers in ruins and deserted wells. The wood pigeon, or stock dove, comes in great flocks during the cold season, and are chiefly to be seen near Bhadas in the Firozpur *tahsíl*, and Jatauli between Gurgáon and Rewárí. Grey doves, ring doves, and turtle doves are plentiful. There are four kinds of sand-grouse

to be found in this district. The Imperial or black-breasted is a winter visitant and abounds in parts of this district, from November to the end of February. They are chiefly to be seen in the neighbourhood of Gurgáon and Farrukhnagar. The common, the pintail, and the painted, are residents of the district. The painted are only to be found on the rocky hills, and are nocturnal in their habits. Grey partridge abound in every part of the district. The black is also plentiful in some parts. Bushquail, both jungle and rock, are common, and when the wheat is about to ripen in March, the common quail appears in great numbers. The *ubara* is occasionally seen. The *lik* or painted florican comes here to breed in the rains in the sandy parts of the district. The Indian Roller, or blue jay is common, and king fishers of the blue and the spotted kind are plentiful near *jhíls*.

Birds.

Tortoises are found in the Jamná, and a small kind in some tanks and wells. The small tortoise is sometimes brought from long distances and put into wells and tanks to keep the water pure.

Tortoises.

Snakes appear only in the hot and rainy season, the commonest are the cobra and the *krait* known here as the *Bissanda*. The *daboia* and the *afae* are also found. *Dhawan, domuhi kalgandaith, padam*, Chamelia, *azdahá* (python) are occasionally seen.

Reptiles

The largest of the Lizards is the Goa, a smaller kind is the *biskabra*, supposed to be very poisonous. There are also, the house lizards, the sand lizards, the *sanda* or edible lizards, the tree lizard or Chamelion, and the beautiful *bamni* lizard.

Besides the Jamná and the Agrá canal, there are few localities where fish are to be found. The Jhir stream in the hill pass above Firozpur has a few species of small fish, and here and there some of the large tanks have fish of the ophiscipali (*saol*) and macrones (*tengra*) species peculiar to muddy and stagnant waters. There is a large tank at Hodal that contains some of the smaller kinds of river fish. This tank is fed from the Agrá canal. Of the *jhíls* in the interior of the district; the Najafgarh lake is the only one where there are fish, and this is due to this lake being connected with the Jamná by the drainage canal. In the lake all the better kinds of fish can be caught, but fish, as food, are scarcely known in this district. A few are occasionally brought from the Najafgarh *jhíl* into the market at Gurgáon. The following better kinds of fish are known:—*rohu* (labes rohita) *kalbas* (labes kalleas) *mahasee* (barbastor). *Bhur, naragni, bamcha, bam* (eel), *qwalli, singhi, moh, phapta*, are the local names of the commoner kinds.

Fish.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II. History.

Early history of Mewát.

For an account of the early history of Mewát, as far as it can be gleaned from the Mahomedan historians, Chapter I of Major Powlett's "Gazetteer of Alwar" may be referred to. The salient points of the history are the turbulence of the Mewáttis, who, relying on the strength of their hill retreats, plundered the country far and wide whenever the central authority was from any cause temporarily weakened; the severe measures from time to time adopted to repress them; and the important parts played in the time of Taimur by Bahádar Náhar, the reputed founder of the Khánzádás, and in that of Bábar by Hasan Khán Mewátí, with whose death the political importance of the Khánzádá lords of Mewát ceased. Since then there has never been a sole and independent ruler of Mewát, which at present is partitioned between Alwar, Bhartpur, and Gurgáon.

Constitution of the district in the time of Akbar.

In the time of Akbar the present Gurgáon district was contained in *súbáhs* Delhí and Agrá, and comprised, wholly or partly, the following *Sarkárs* and *Dastúrs*:—

Súbáh Delhí	
Sarkár	*Dasturs*
Delhí	Palwal
	Jhársá
Sarkár	*Dastur*
Rewári	Bahorá
	Táorú
	Rewárí
	Sohná
	Kohánú or Lohánú
Súbáh Agrá.	
Sarkár	*Dastúr*
Suhár or Pahárí	Hodal

Sarkár & Dastúr	*Mahals or Parganahs*
Tijárá	Indor
	Ujínú
	Umrí-Umrá
	Pinangwán
	Bísrú
	Bhasohrá (?Bichor)
	Jhamráwat
	Khánpur
	Sákras
	Santhwárí
	Firozpur
	Kotlá
	Ghásera
	Nagina

Subsequent history.

During the flourishing times of the Mughal empire Gurgáon may be said to be without a history; but with its decay, mention of the district is again found in the pages of the historians, and events occurred which still live, although often distorted and exaggerated, in the memories of the people. At first the prominent actors are Ráo Bahádar Singh in the centre of the district, the Biloch chiefs of Bahádargarh and Farrukhnagar in the north, and the great Ját ruler, Súraj Mal of Bhartpur, in the south. In the time of Aurangzeb there was a noted free-booter of Daháná (now Bádsháhpur) by caste a Badgújar Rájpút, and by name Háthí Singh. Churaman of Bhartpur is said to have interceded with the Emperor for his pardon, which was granted on condition of his killing a noted Meo robber named Sánwalíá. This condition having been fulfilled, he was granted Ghásená, with eleven other villages, including Núh and Málab. He was succeeded by his son Ráo Bahádar Singh, who extended his rule over, according to tradition, a country yielding 52 *lakhs*,

Bahádar Singh of Ghásera.

or, in reality, over the *parganahs* of Indor, Kotla, Gháserá and Sohná. But there was one duty incumbent on a Badgújar chief on pain of incurring the curse of leprosy, pronounced by his ancestor when turned out of Jaipur by the Kachwáhas on any Badgújar Rájá who should not fight with Jaipur. So Bahádar Singh made a treaty with Malhar Ráo (Sendiá), intending to attack the Jaipur Rájá, who in his turn wrote to Súraj Mal of Bhartpur, instigating him to attack Gháserá, which he might then keep. Bahádar Singh was hunting beyond the Jamná when he met Súraj Mal on his way to Gháserá, but at the time of the meeting, only accompanied by a few followers. He greeted Bahádar Singh as a friend, and professed to have a great desire to see his far-famed sword. Bahádar Singh courteously complied, but when he saw his sword being passed away from him among the Ját chief's followers, he discovered the treachery, and fled for his life to a distant ferry on the Jamná, whence he escaped to Gháserá. There he was besieged by Súraj Mal, and after a heroic defence the fort was captured; Bahádar Singh and all his family, except one grandson, Bhagwant Singh, perished, Bahádar Singh's wives blowing themselves up with the magazine when no hope of victory was left. Two of Bhagwant Singh's grandsons still live in Bhúndsí, a few miles south of Gurgáon. Gháserá was taken by Súraj Mal in 1810 *Sambat* = 1767 A.D.

Bahádar Singh of Gháserá.

Before this the Ját chief had extended his rule over the south and south-east of the district, practising horrible cruelties on the Meos in endeavouring to bring them under subjection; and he now pushed his conquests to the north, and thus came into conflict with the Bilochís of Farrukhnagar. The Emperor Farrukhsiar (1712 to 1718 A.D.) granted a Biloch named Dalel Khán, but who afterwards earned the title of Faujdár Khán, the son of a *zamíndár* of Khurrampur in this district, several large *jágírs* and the site of the present town of Farrukhnagar, which was founded by him. His four eldest sons were killed in battle, and he was succeeded by his youngest son, Kámgár Khán, whose son, Múse Khán, was the ruler of Farrukhnagar at the time of Súraj Mal's invasion. Súraj Mal captured Farrukhnagar and took away Muse Khán with him to Bhartpur, where he was kept prisoner until Súraj Mal's death in 1764 A.D., when he escaped by the connivance of the jailor and regained possession of Farrukhnagar, which continued to be ruled by this Biloch family until the Mutiny of 1857. After Súraj Mal's death the Ját power declined, and for a short interval the energy of Najafkulí Khán recovered most of the district for the Mughal Emperor; but in 1788 he fell away from the Emperor, and was besieged by him at Gokalgarh, near Rewárí, whence he escaped to Kánound and died; the famous George Thomas distinguished himself in this siege of Gokalgarh. Then there follows the confused period of Marahtá domination, the rule of the "*Ghorá-wálás*", or horsemen as they are still called in the district.

The Bilochas of Farrukhnagar.

During their domination the district was usually entrusted to Sendiá and French officers, whose head-quarters were at Koel, in Alígarh, and the best known of whom to the people are Pírú Sáhib and Lozis Sáhib, Generals Perron and Bourquin. Their rule seems not to have been over-trammelled by law, if a story is true which is told by the Rájpút *lambardárs* of Ghámrauj near Bhúndsí, to the effect that a complaint had been made against them by their Gújar enemies

The Marahtás and their French officers.

The Marahtás and their French officers.

who live on the other side of the valley, and the French officer one day rode to their village; and when the *lambardárs*, as usual, went out to meet him, he at once cut them down with his own hand. The famous adventurer, George Thomas, had assigned to him, in 1793, the district of Firozpur, and once plundered Gurgáon, and took off with him to Tijárá fourteen of the chief men, whom he afterwards released at General Perron's request; while Sombre, another adventurer, the husband of the well-known Begam Samrú, obtained the *purganah* of Jhársá.

History of Rewárí and rise of the Ahírs.

Meanwhile the history of the semi-detached *parganah* of Rewárí had been somewhat different. In the time of Aurangzeb, an Ahír of the village of Bolní south-east of Rewárí, by name Nand Rám, rose into the royal favour, and was made governor of the *parganah* of Rewárí. His eldest son, Ráo Bál Kishan, fell fighting in the royal cause against Nádir Sháh, in 1739 A. D, at Karnal. The second son, Ráo Gújar Mal, was granted the titles of Ráo Bahádur and Commander of five thousand, and the government of the *parganahs* of Nárnaul and Hisár; in him the power of this family reached its culminating point. He erected forts at Gúráora and Gokalgarh; at the latter place, what were formerly known as Gokal Sicca rupees were minted. His successors, his son Ráo Bhawání Singh, and grandson Ráo Dalel Singh, were incompetent, and allowed their minister Mittar Sain, an Ahír of Bahror, to become the real ruler of the territory, although the nominal authority continued with the same family. Ráo Dalel Singh died childless in his youth, and the widow of Ráo Bhawání Singh adopted a boy, called Rám Singh, of the Bohrí family. After Mittar Sain's death, Rám Singh fell in an unsuccessful contest against the Marahtás who put to death the family of Mittar Sain, and placed a younger brother of Rám Singh, by name Hirá Singh, on the *Gaddi*. Rám Singh does not, however, seem to have ruled long, and after his death the *parganah* was seized by Zaukí Rám, a Bakkál of Rewárí. At this juncture, Tej Singh, the ancestor of the present leading Ahír family, came to the front: he was descended from a branch of the same stock as that of Gújar Mal, which had settled at Mírpur, a village a few miles north-east of Rewárí. He was in alliance with the Marahtás, and, being appealed to by the mother of Rám Singh, attacked and put to death Zauki Rám, and established his own power, which he consolidated by establishing his four brothers in frontier villages—Kishan Sahai in Lisán, Rám Bakhsh in Dhárúhéra, Sawáí Singh in Asiaki Gaurawás, and Jíwá Rám, in Nángal Patháni. Later on he joined the British, but seems not to have served them whole-heartedly; so that, although in those days *parganahs* this side of the Jamná were liberally given away, he obtained only a grant of fifty-eight villages in *Istamrár*.

History of Sháhjahánpur.

The little detached *parganah* of Sháhjahánpur, to the south of Rewárí, is mainly held by Chohán Rájpúts who claim that Govind Ráj, a younger brother of Púran, one of the ancient line of the Rájás of Nímráná, founded the town and all the villages of the *parganah* except Tánkri Nímrána is a few miles west of Shahjahánpur: the Rájá, who is regarded as the head of the Choháns, and traces his descent from the famous Pirthví Ráj of Delhí, is now a semi-independent feudatory of Alwar. This traditional account of the founding of Sháhjahánpur differs from that given in Elliot's Glossary, where the

name of the founder is stated to have been Ihlád Singh, a relative of the Nímráná chief; but this appears to apply only to the founding of the modern town, as it is stated that he obtained leave to rebuild the town which had formerly been called Lohaná, and had been destroyed in consequence of its harbouring, as at present, notorious robbers. Elliot states also that the *parganah* was formerly called Lohánáor Sháhjahánpur-Chauhárá. The *parganah* is said to have been held as a fief under the Rájá of Nímráná until the latter part of the last century, when it was wrested after a fight from the Chohán by the Haldiás, dependants of the Rájá of Jaipur, who were still in possession as *istamrárdárs* in 1803.

The annexation in 1803.

It does not fall within the scope of this work to give an account of the events which led to the treaty of Anjengáon: it is sufficient to note that by that treaty, dated 30th December 1803, Daulat Ráo Sendiá ceded to the English all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doáb, or country situated between the Jamná and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interest in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur and of the Rána of Gohad. In the scheduled list of these territories occur the following:—

	Rs.
RESUMED JAGIRS BELONGING TO GENERAL PERRON.	
Bahorá	20,400
UNDER GEORGE THOMAS.	Rs.
Jhajjar	1,51,930
BELONGING TO MR. JOHN BAPTIST.	Rs.
Rewárí	1,41,200
Táorú	35,000
Firozpur Jhirká	19,864
MAHALS FORMERLY BELONGING TO GENERAL DUBOIGNE.	Rs
Parganah of Palwal	2,72,375
Núh (Noop ?)	1,05,687
Sohná	1,20,000
Sákras	15,634
Hodal	77,620
Hathín	1,78,258

With this treaty the history of Gurgáon as a British district commences.

History of the district after annexation.

The district at that time (exclusive of the *parganah* of Pálí, which was transferred to Delhí in 1863), consisted of the eleven *parganahs*—Jhársá, Sohná, Núh, Hathín, Palwal, Hodal, Púnáhaná, Firozpur, Bahora, Rewárí, and Sháhjahánpur. In 1803 it was a principle of English policy to make the Jamná, as far as possible, the limit of actual British possession, and to interpose between that border and foreign territory a buffer of semi-independent States; and in consequence of the effect given to that policy, it was only gradually that the greater part of the district came under direct British rule. The history of each *parganah* was as follows:—

Sohná, Rewárí, Bahorá, and Núh were the first to be brought under our immediate rule in 1808-9 A.D. Sohná, Bahorá, and Rewárí were made over for a short time by Lord Lake to the Rájá of Bhartpur; but were subsequently, like Núh, Sohná, and Rewárí, farmed to the Ahír Ráo Tej Singh of Rewárí, and Bahorá to Ráo Rám Bakhsh, his brother. In 1808-9 these *parganahs* were settled by Mr. Fraser. Hodal was the next *parganah* to lapse on the death, in 1813 A.D., of Mahomed Khán, Afridi, to whom it had been given in *jágír*. Palwal

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History of the district after annexation.

was held by Nawáb Murtazá Khán in *istamrár* at a quit rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and lapsed at his death in 1817 A.D. Hathín was similarly held at a quit rent of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizullah Beg Khán until his death in 1823. All these *jágírdárs* were strangers to the district, who received these grants for distinguished military service.

Sháhjahánpur was continued in *jágír* to Harnaráin Haldiá, who held it in 1803, until his death in 1824, when it lapsed. Táorú was made over to the Bhartpur Rájá, and was held by that State until the capture of Bhartpur in 1826. Púnáháná and Fírozpur were granted, as also was the present State of Lohárú, to Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, a *vakíl* of the Rájá of Alwar, who had rendered great services to Lord Lake. Ahmad Bakhsh Khán was succeeded by his son Shams-ud-dín Khán as Nawáb of Fírozpur and Púnáháná, while Lohárú was bestowed on his younger brothers; disputes arose, and an order was passed by Government that Shams-ud-dín Khán should administer Lohárú as well as Fírozpur and Púnáháná, his brothers being provided for by pensions. Mr. W. Fraser, the Commissioner of Delhí, objected to this decision, and procured a delay in its being given effect. In revenge for this, Shams-ud-dín Khán procured his assassination by a retainer of his own. The man was arrested, the Nawáb's complicity in the crime was proved, and both he and the assassin were hanged at Delhí in 1836, and the *parganahs* of Fírozpur and Púnáháná were annexed to the district. Such is the ordinarily received account; among the people another story is current as to the motive of the assassination. The *parganah* of Jhársá also lapsed in 1836, up to which date it was held by the Begam Samrú, on a grant made previous to the British conquest, and confirmed to her for her life in 1803.*

After this cession the district remained unchanged in extent until the Mutiny; it differed from the present district in including the *parganah* of Pálí-Pákal (27 villages), and a few Palwal villages now in Delhí, and excluding the villages annexed after the Mutiny; it was divided into six *tahsíls*:—

Tahsíls.	*Parganahs included.*
Sohná	Jhársá, Pálí, Sohná, Táorú.
Rewárí	Rewárí, Bahorá, Sháhjahánpur.
Palwal	Palwal
Núh	Núh, Hathín.
Púnáháná	Púnáháná, Hodal.
Firozpur	Fírozpur.

At first the head-quarters of the Civil Officers of the district were at Bhárawás near Rewárí, where for some years there was a strong frontier cantonment, of which but few vestiges now remain. Gurgáon was then a cavalry station, the land which now forms the estate of Hidáyatpur Cháoní having been taken up for that purpose in the middle of Begam Samrú's *parganah* of Jhársá, probably in part with the object of keeping in check the troops which the Begam kept at Jhársá where several tombs of French officers exist. After the cession of the Ajmere territory, the Bhárawás force was transferred to Nasírábád, and the Civil Officer removed to Gurgáon. Up to that

* For a full account of this grant, see Punjab Record for 1872; No. 1 of Privy Council Cases.

History of the district after annexation.

time the district had been in the direct charge of the Delhí resident; but in 1819 Mr. Cavendish received charge of it, with the title of Principal Assistant Commissioner of the Southern Division; in 1832 this title was changed to that of Collector and Magistrate. The best known to the people among the older officers are Messrs. Cavendish disguised as Ghamandí Sáhib, J. P. Gubbins, C. Gubbins, M. R. Gubbins, F. B. Gubbins, John Lawrence, Routh and Fraser, and above all Mr. G. C. Barnes as Settlement Officer. The fiscal history of each *prganah* will be found in Chapter V, Section B. It is enough here to say that the landowners suffered most heavily from over-assessment, until in 1838 the series of settlements was commenced, which, carried out by Messrs. John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence), G. C. Barnes (afterwards Foreign Secretary), and Martin Gubbins (afterwards Financial Commissioner in Oudh), laid the foundation of the prosperity of the district.

History of the district during the Mutiny.

In old days the life of the district had been turbulent and stirring, but it now seemed to have settled down into a peaceful and quite routine; the feudatory races had betaken themselves to agriculture, the higher castes to agriculture and our service; and old feuds, if not extinct, were at least dormant. When in May 1857 the Meerut mutineers entered Delhí, Mr. Ford of the Bengal Civil Service, was Collector of Gurgáon. He at first, with the assistance of a body of Pátaudi *sawars* who were in attendance on him, drove off some troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry who had come over from Delhí to attack the station, and suppressed an outbreak in the jail. But eventually he was compelled to leave the station, which was thereupon plundered and burnt, and proceeded *viâ* Sailán and Palwal to Hodal, which he reached on the 14th May. He was accompanied by four or five clerks and others, and on the way picked up the Customs Officers at Bhúndsí, Sailání, and Palwal; on the 15th May he reached Mathrá, whence he returned to Hodal on the 20th, accompanied by four or five Englishmen and one hundred Bhartpur Horse. At Hodal he remained until the 29th May, when he was compelled to leave by the mutiny of some Bhartpur and Alwar troops which had meantime joined him. On the day before the mutiny, he had proceeded to the large village of Saundhad, a few miles distant, and had compelled the people to give up a gun which they had taken from Hodal. On the 29th he started for Palwal, accompanied by some thirty Europeans, Customs Officers, fugitives from Delhí and others who had joined him; on the 30th May the party proceeded from Palwal to the ferry over the Jamná at Cháensá, intending to cross over to Bulandshahr. Hostile demonstrations on the Bulandshahr side of the river prevented this, and the party then proceeded to Mohená, where they were hospitably entertained by Mir Hidáyat Alí, *Risáldár* of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a gentleman who was subsequently rewarded by a grant of the village (since transferred to Delhí) in *jágír*. On the 8th June Mr. Ford left Mohená for Sohná, which he reached on the 9th, and there found a force of the Jaipur Contingent, under Captain Eden, which had come across by Táorú after a fight with the Meos. This force afterwards marched to Palwal and Hodal, and on the 1st July Mr. Ford joined the British camp at Delhí, where he remained until the 13th October.

Meanwhile the general state of the country had been as follows:—

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General state of the district.

The Meos were up at once and plundered Táorú, Sohná, Fírozpur, Púnáháná, Pinángwán, and Núh. At Núh there was a long fight between the Khánzádás and police defending the town and the Meos attacking it, and a large number of Khánzádás were treacherously put to death after their surrender. Except in Mewát there was no general or wide-spread disturbance; but no sooner was the pressure of our rule removed, then old feuds which had apparently long been buried burst into life. In Palwal there is a tribe of Játs, known as Surot, inhabiting Hodal and the surrounding villages, and in alliance with a Pathán village called Seolí. Adjoining these are the villages owned by another Ját tribe known as Ráwats, and between the Ráwats and Seolí there had been before 1803 a quarrel which had cost many lives on either side. The Ráwats also had an old feud with the Chirklôt tribe of Meos, their western neighbours, originating in a claim of the former to the village of Kot, out of which they affirm that they were cheated by the craft of a *Qánúngo* in the time of the Mughal Emperors. The quarrel had long lain dormant, but now the Ráwats were attacked on both east and west by their enemies, and allied themselves with the Rájpúts of Hathín, and the fight went on for months. It is said that this warfare was not uncharacterized by acts of courtesy: when the women brought their husbands their food, the fighting ceased: when a prisoner was captured, he was ordinarily treated well and released: when one party fell short of ammunition, it notified the fact to the enemy, and hostilities were suspended until the arrival of further supplies. On the whole, the Ráwats triumphed; and on one occasion a runaway horse brought the leader of their enemies, a *lambardár* of Kot, into their ranks: there he was killed, his head was cut off and kept a few days in Bahín, the chief Ráwat village; but the Kot men, when they saw this, inverted their war drum, and until they have had their revenge, inverted the drum must remain. Eventually a British force came to the assistance of the Ráwats, who were supposed to be on the part of the Government; but at first the only result was a heavy loss to them, as, having advanced with a small English force and relying on its protection, they were engaged in plundering the Meo villages, when suddenly a strong hostile force of mutineers appeared; our troops had to retreat, and many Ráwats were surprised and killed.

In Fírozpur there were two Meo *chaudhrís* of the Chirklôt clan—Chánd Khán of Bázídpur and Kabír of Bukháráká; these men, who were closely related, had taken different sides in a quarrel which had originated in the murder of a *lambardár* of Badarpur by a villager of Khuspurí in the time of Nawáb Ahmad Bakhsh Khán. In 1857 the quarrel broke out afresh, and all the Chirklôt and some of the other villages of the neighbourhood were divided into two factions, headed respectively by Chánd Khán and Kabír. Kabír burnt and plundered the villages of Aterná, Shamsábád, Shádípur, Aklímpur, and Chántípur, a hamlet of Bhádas; and then Chánd Khán assembled his men and burnt Bukháráká and plundered Imámnagar. Finally, both parties mustered in strength, and a fight, which lasted eight days, took place on the boundary of Badarpur and Bukháráká; the result was indecisive, the loss on each side was some fifty or sixty killed. In the time of Súraj Mal, the Bhartpur chief, the grandfather of Chánd Khán and Kabír were men of note among the Meos of that day: Súraj Mal

sent for them to Hathín. Kabír's ancestor declined the invitation and escaped ; Chánd Khán's grandfather complied, and was sawn as under.

State of Rewárí.

Ráo Tej Singh of Rewárí, who has been mentioned above at page 22, left three sons, Púran Singh, Náthú Rám and Jawáhar Singh. Jawáhar Singh died childless, but Púran Singh had one son, Tulá Rám, and Náthú Rám one son, Gopál Deo : and Tulá Rám and Gopál Deo were the representatives of the family at the time of the Mutiny. Extravagance and family quarrels had involved them in grave pecuniary embarrassments, from which there appeared to be but little hope of their extricating themselves. On the outbreak of the Mutiny and the cessation of all effective British authority, Ráo Tulá Rám at once assumed the government of the *parganahs* of Rewárí and Bahorá, collected revenue, raised forces, cast guns, and kept the country quiet and protected it from the Meos. No acts of oppression were ever charged against him or his cousin, who acted as his general ; and he did to some extent keep up communication with the British, but, on the other hand, he undoubtedly intrigued with the Delhí Court ; he pursued in fact a temporising policy, waiting to see how matters would go before declaring himself too openly on either side, and meanwhile anxious to keep safe the country which he hoped to obtain as his share. Finally, when a British force came marching towards Rewárí from Delhí, he and his brother disobeyed the summons to attend at the British camp and fled. This led to the confiscation of the *istamrár* ; Tulá Rám and Gopál Deo both died as fugitives, the one at Kábul, the other at Bikaner. Ráo Judhishtar Singh, son of Tulá Rám, and Ráo Lál Singh, son of Gopál Deo, are the present representatives of the family ; they where both born about the time of the Mutiny ; they are members of the board of Honorary Magistrates at Rewárí, and from their family history, including also the fact that Gopál Deo was adopted into the more ancient family of Gújar Mal, they possess an influence to which their present scanty means are inadequate. Both Judhishtar Singh and Lál Singh are *Zaildárs*.

The fight at Jaurási.

As already related, Ráo Tulá Rám extended his rule over Bahorá ; but in that *parganah* there were a few Meo villages, and they had declined to acknowledge his authority, and were plundered and burnt. The Játs of the village of Bahorá live in continual dread of their powerful and turbulent Meo neighbours, and so aided Tulá Rám during his short sway. But when his power collapsed, they were at once attacked by the Meos : the conflict took place at Jaurási where the Játs assembled. For two days the fight lasted, but the Játs were driven back on the small conical hill close to the village, and there one hundred and eleven Játs, Ahírs, and Brahmins are said to have fallen ; the Meo loss was eighty.

Restoration of British authority, and transfer of the district to the Panjáb.

On the 13th October Mr. Ford returned to Gurgáon. Order was quickly restored in Jhársá, Palwal, and Rewárí ; but the Meos held out longer. They were, however, defeated at Ráisiná, where Mr. Clifford, s.c., was killed, at Ghásera, Rúpráká and Mahu, and then the country gradually settled down. The Nawáb of Jhajjar and Farrukhnagar and the Rájá of Ballabgarh were executed, and their states confiscated ; and the Farrukhnagar villages were at once annexed to the Gurgáon district, as was also the royal demesne of

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Restoration of British authority, and transfer of the district to the Panjáb.

Kot-Kàsim. Thirteen villages and parts of five other villages were confiscated for various acts of rebellion and murder, besides four estates which had belonged to Tulá Rám and Gopál Deo; and the history of the mutiny may now be closed with the record of one of its results, the transfer of the district with the rest of the Delhí territory from the North-West Provinces to the Panjáb in the beginning of 1858.

History of the district since the Mutiny

There is not much in the history of the district since the mutiny which calls for notice. The *parganah* of Kot-Kásim, which had been annexed to the district after the Mutiny, was made over to Jaipur in 1860. In 1861, a new sub-divisional arrangement was effected; and the district, which had formerly consisted of 6 *tahsils* or sub-divisions, was now constituted into 5, among which the *parganahs* were distributed as shown in the subjoined list :—

Name of *Tahsil*	Name of *Parganah*.
Gurgáon	Farrukhnagar. Jhárasá Part of Sohná ———Bahorá
Rewárí	Rewàrí. Sháhjáhánpur
Núh	Núh Hathín. Tároú Part of Sohná ———Bahorá
Palwal	Palwal Part of Sohná. Hodal
Firozpur	Púnáhánáá Firozpur

The *parganah* of Páli had been transferred to the Delhí district. The following lists will show the further transfers of villages to and from this district, which have occurred since 1861 :—

I.—Villages transferred from Gurgáon to Delhì on 1st May 1863.

Bajrí, Páli, Ranherá, Sakráwá, Firozpur, Karnerah, Kherí, Madalpur, Majesar, Naglah, Juán, Jajrú, Bahálpur, Aternáh, Harphala, Sháhpur, Kilgáon, Malairá, Lotáí, Síkrí, Panehrá Kalán, Panehrá Khurd, Narahol:, Fatahpur, Biloch, Narela, Hírápur, Mohená, Shájahánpur, Oli, Bijjepur.

Pákal, Paota, Tikrí Kherá, Dhauj, Zakupur, Tarohí, Salokri, Alampur, Aláwalpur, Kot, Kharkharú, Khosi Jamálpur, Gotra Mohabbatabád, Mangar, Núrpur Dhamásapur, Sánpar, Mahola, Mohyapur.

II.—Villages transferred to Gurgáon from Rohtuk on 1st May 1861.

Mubarikpur, Sultánpur, Kálíáwás, Akbarpur, Jhanjaulá, Khálikpur, Khurrampur Dúmán, Gharbí Daboda, Alum-ud dinpur, Palrí, Musbaidpur, Jaráun, Shekhpur Májre, Birherá, Karaula, Rajupur.

Gugáná, Khandsa, Bakainka, Faridpur, Mahchana, Basaunda, Tirpárí Juniawás, Fázilpur.

III.—Villages transferred to Gurgáon from Delhì on 1st May 1863

Chapraula, Pirthalá, Taranpur, Daula, Chandu, Budhera, Makraulá.

Famine of 1869-70

A list of the modern famines has already been given at page 7: of those which have occurred since annexation, those of 1860-61 and 1869-70 were the most severe. Of the former no details are

Famine of 1869-70.

available. The famine which in 1869-70 was so violent in the neighbourhood, and especially in the district of Hisár, was not felt with equal severity in Gurgáon. Distress was first felt in the month of November, and sanction was at once conveyed for the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Food was given to the infirm, but special works were not set on foot to provide work for able-bodied sufferers until a late period. In January the Commissioner of Delhí reported that there was very little distress in the district, but subscriptions were invited. Though about 1,000 per week received food, there does not appear to have been any great distress till August 1869, when prices rose to 8 and 9 seers of flour per rupee, the demand for grain for seed being very great, and the export southwards being four times as great as the import. In September the sufferings of the poor were very great, and large numbers of immigrants from Rájpútáná flocked into the district, nearly half of them so emaciated as to be unable to work. During the two weeks ending the 5th of September, 4,058 infirm paupers were relieved. Shortly afterwards, however, rain fell and all fears of further drought were removed. The crops and grass sprung up luxuriantly, but the rain continuing all through the month, did much injury to the *bájra* (spiked millet) which forms the staple crop, knocking off the blossom, and turning the formed grain black. *Júár* and *mauth* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), sown mixed with the millet, also rotted; but where they were grown apart, they throve well, and yielded an ample autumn harvest. Food grain, however continued at famine rates during the whole month. The distress was very great, and it was not until October that prices began to decline. During September 8,336 persons were relieved at the different alms-houses in the district, the expenditure being Rs. 1,510. In spite of the fall of prices, the distribution of food had to be continued for some time, many being incapable of earning their own livelihood, and the crowds of refugees from Rájpútáná taking some time to disperse to their homes. The cold and damp at night were much felt by the half-starved population, who had not stamina sufficient to battle with the weather. Fever, too, the result of insufficient food, cold nights and hot days, committed considerable ravages. The total expenditure in the relief of the destitute amounted to Rs. 11,139. The total number relieved were as follows :—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
Number of destitute persons relieved	82,571	194,121	67,835	344,527
Number of able-bodied persons employed	7,604	4,584	3,136	15,324

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II, it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The district became British Territory in 1803. It was not, however, till the century was advanced

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some 20 years that English influence made itself much felt. All along the banks of the Jamuá the country was for many years overgrown with jungle. Heber, who passed in 1825, observes "it is still "badly cultivated; but fifteen years ago it was as wild, I am assured, "as the Terai, as full of tigers, and with no human inhabitants but "banditti." The progress of improvement, however, seems to have been rapid, as Jacquement five years later, describes the country as rather well cultivated; and by 1836, when the regular settlement of the land revenue was set on foot, no traces were visible of jungle or tigers, though the banditti, perhaps, in a modified and half-tamed state, remained.

District officers since annexation.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation :—

Name of Officers	Date of taking charge.	Name of Officers.	Date of taking charge.
Hon'ble R. Canvendish	April 1819.	Lt.-Col. W. R. Elliott	14th December 1867.
G. R Campbell, Esquire	June 1822.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Dreyer	15th October 1868.
Hon'ble R. Canvendish	29th March 1824.	A. M. Benton, Esquire	13th January 1869.
G. R. Campbell, Esquire	9th October 1829.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Dreyer	10th March 1869.
J. P. Gubbins, ,,	17th April 1828.	J. H. Oliver, Esqr., c. s. i.	18th May 1869.
G. R. Campbell, ,,	13th October 1828.	A. H. Benton, Esquire	10th June 1870.
J. C. Grant, ,,	25th May 1829.	J. H Oliver, Esqr. c. s. i.	10th August 1870.
G. R. Campbell, ,,	7th October 1829.	M Macauliffe, Esquire	1st September 1871.
J. C. Grant, ,,	15th April 1830.	J. H. Oliver, Esqr., c. s. i.	7th November 1871.
G. R. Campbell, ,,	21st November 1830.	J. Frizelle, Esquire	2nd April 1873.
G. W. Bacon, ,,	4th March 1831.	D. Fitzpatrick, Esquire	9th April 1873.
W. P. Masson, ,,	15th April 1835.	J. Frizelle, Esquire	29th May 1873.
G. W. Triscott, ,,	June 1835.	J. H. Oliver, Esqr., c. s. i.	2nd January 1874.
C. Gubbins, ,,	9th September 1835.	E. B. Francis, Esquire	25th August 1876.
W. P. Masson, ,,	24th November 1836.	J. H. Oliver, Esqr., c. s. i.	9th November 1876.
J. M. Lawrence, ,,	4th December 1836.	J. Frizelle, Esquire	10th March 1877.
M. R. Gubbins, ,,	1st December 1838.	T. Roberts, ,,	14th March 1877.
C. Gubbins, ,,	15th February 1839.	G. Knox, ,,	26th October 1877.
C. Le. Bas, ,,	15th January 1840.	T. Roberts, ,,	16th November 1877.
W. De H. Routh, ,,	27th March 1840.	E. B. Francis, ,,	5th September 1878
C. Gubbins, ,,	17th December 1840.	T. Roberts, ,,	18th October 1878.
F B. Gubbins, ,,	4th February 1841.	A. Anderson, ,,	9th September 1879.
S. G. Smith, ,,	9th April 1841.	T. Roberts, ,,	15th October 1879.
A Fraser, ,,	3rd June 1843.	Major J. W. Parker	17th February 1881.
W. Ford, ,,	For several years up to 1862.	M. Macauliffe, Esquire	23rd March 1881.
		J. C. Brown, ,,	2nd August 1881.
H E. Jacomb ,,	June 1862.	M. Macauliffe, ,,	10th September 1881
Major J M. Cripps	1st December 1862.	T. Roberts, ,,	3rd January 1882.
D. G. Barkley, Esquire	17th May 1867.	J. R. Maconachie, Esquire	15th September 1883
Lt.-Col. J. M. Cripps	22nd July 1867.	T. Roberts, Esquire	2nd November 1883.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881:—

Distribution of population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons		88·74
	Males		89·12
	Females		88·32
Average rural population per village			494
Average total population per village and town			553
Number of villages per 100 square miles			60
Average distance from village to village, in miles			1·39
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	331
		Rural population	294
	Cultivated area	Total population	414
		Rural population	367
	Culturable area	Total population	381
		Rural population	338
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages		2·36
	Towns		2·07
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages		9·89
	Towns		8·61
Number of persons per resident family	Villages		4·19
	Towns		4·16

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in Supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 117,242, of whom 38,051 are males and 79,191 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Panjáb is 131,897, of whom 49,288 are males and 82,699 females. The figures on the next page show the general distribution of the population by birth place.

Migration and birthplace of population.

Proportion per mille of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	183	206
Males	112	145
Females	261	273

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Migration and birthplace of population.

Born in	Proportion per mille of resident population.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	899	746	827	796	671	735	887	738	817
The province	931	827	882	877	786	833	925	822	876
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Gurgáon are taken from the Census Report :—

Here again the migration is largely reciprocal, the figures presenting the same features in this respect which characterize those for Dehlí. But much of the emigration is pobably due to the terrible fever scarcity and distress from which Gurgáon has suffered for the last five years, as is shown by the fact that the proportion of males is much larger among emigrants than among immigrants. The same reason no doubt accounts very largely for the excess of emigrants over immigrants, except in the case of the neighbouring Rájpútáná States, for which the figures are only estimates, and for the Native States, where nearly three quarters of the migration consists of females.

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1853, 1868 and 1881.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1853	662,486	355,016	307,470	342
	1868	689,034	366,127	322,907	346
	1881	641,848	338,917	302,931	331
Percentages.	1868 on 1853	104·0	103·1	105·0	101
	1881 on 1868	93·2	92·6	93·8	96

Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the census of 1853 that it is impossible to compare the figures with any exactness ; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. It will be seen that the annual decrease of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 59 for males, 49 for females, and 54 for persons, at which rate the male population would be halved in 116·7 years, the female in 141·1 years, and the total population in 127·0 years. Supposing the same rate of decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be in hundreds—

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	641,8	338,9	302,9	1887	621,2	327,1	294,1
1882	638,4	336,9	301,5	1888	617,8	325,1	292,7
1883	634,9	334,9	300,0	1889	614,4	323,2	291,3
1884	631,4	332,9	298,5	1890	611,1	321,3	289,8
1885	628,0	331,0	297,0	1891	607,8	319,4	288,4
1886	624,6	329,0	295,6				

But it is improbable that the rate of decrease will be sustained. The Census of 1881 was taken when Gurgáon had been suffering from an exceptional series of bad years, from terrible disease, and from a recently enhanced assessment; and it is to be hoped that similar conditions will not recur, at least in like severity. The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been even larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 92 for urban, and 93 for total population. This is due to the terrible mortality from fever in 1878-79, which attacked the population of the towns with especial severity. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsil.	*Total population*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Gurgaon	123,394	122,871	99
Firozpur	126,608	114,340	90
Nuh	136,845	120,324	88
Palwal	152,105	142,258	94
Rewari	150,641	142,555	94
Total district *	689,573	641,848	93

Within the district the decrease of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin.

Mr. Wilson, thus discusses the recent decrease in the population of the district.

"The population of the district, which had increased from 662,484 in 1855 to 689,034 in 1868, was found in 1881 to have fallen off to 6,41,848, a decrease of 7 per cent. While the population of the Panjáb increased by 24 per cent. since 1855, and while every other district in the Province shared in that increase, the population of Gurgáon, which had increased by 4 per cent. between 1855 and 1868, was smaller by 3 per cent in 1881 than it was in 1855, and by 7 per cent. than it was in 1868. Previous to the year 1877 there was no great mortality, and the Census Returns show that the number of births in that period was above the average, so that there is little doubt that in the beginning of 1877 the population of the district must have been considerably over 700,000, and the falling off between then and the Census of 1881 was probably at least 10 per cent. or 70,000. The following statement, giving the number of deaths reported, shows when the loss of population occurred :—

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Year.	No. of deaths reported in Gurgaon district.	Death-rate per thousand per annum.
1873	12,887	18
1874	10,773	15
1875	18,938	27
1876	15,656	20
1877	13,196	19
1878	47,906	68
1879	56,237	81
1880	16,871	23
1881	19,945	29
1882	17,311	27
Aerage	22,666	32

"Even if the ordinary number of deaths be assumed as 20,000 or about 30 per thousand per annum (which is higher than the actual number reported in 8 of the 10 years) the deaths in the two successive years, 1878 and 1879, which amounted to 103,543, show an abnormal mortality (*i.e.*, a loss of population) of over 60,000 persons. This mortality was due to the fatal epidemic of fever which in 1878 and 1879 followed the scarcity of 1877-78, just as a similar epidemic followed the famine of 1868-69 and previous famines. In 1878 the villages on the recently opened Agrá Canal suffered most, and there seemed some ground for ascribing the fever to the disturbance of long-established conditions by the introduction of canal-irrigation; but in 1879 the whole of the district suffered in common with a large tract of country to the north, south, and east, and the fever was ascribed to the heavy rain-fall of that year following on a period of scanty rain-fall, and to the debilitated condition of the population owing to scarcity of food. The Gurgáon district suffered more from this epidemic than any other district of the Panjáb. In the two years, 1878 and 1879, one-seventh of the total population died. The Civil Surgeon estimated that 95 per cent. of the population of the district were affected by fever in 1879. For the month of October in that year the death-rate for the whole district reached the terrible figure of 204 per thousand per annum. The town of Palwal, which was similarly visited in two successive years, lost 3,900 people out of 13,500; Hathín, Bahín, Mánpur and other large villages lost each one-fourth of its population; while in Farrukhnagar for several weeks the death-rate was over 950 per thousand per annum; and in Rewárí 375. The population of Farrukhnagar was 10,600 and 20,200 deaths occurred in the year. The *kharf* crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of the grain was destroyed before it could be got in. Many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of cutting it and still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work. The villages, when the Deputy Commissioner passed through them in December, were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, and their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The enormous consumption of wood for funeral piles led to a scarcity and consequent dearness.

"And not only has the death-rate been abnormally high during this period, but the birth-rate has, probably owing to the scarcity of food, the prevalence of fever and the consequent debility, been abnormally low,—fewer children have been born to take the place of the people who have died. The Census Returns of 1881 show that while of every ten thousand males of all ages then alive in the district 1,360 were between the age of five and ten, only 936 were below the age of five; and while a fifth of the number *still surviving* between the ages of five and ten would give 272, the number of each year sabelow the age of five was follows (per 10,000):—

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Born in 1876 and still surviving	...	...	...	226
,, 1877 ,, ,,	...	...	...	170
,, 1878 ,, ,,	...	...	...	101
,, 1879 ,, ,,	...	...	...	131
,, 1880 ,, ,,	...	...	...	308

"As the normal birth-rate is certainly over 308 per ten thousand per annum, the rate given by the survivors of 1880, these figures show that the number of births in 1877, 1878, and 1879 must have been abnormally small, and the mortality among young children in those years abnormally high; the result being that there were surviving in 1881 less than half the number of those ages that the other figures would lead us to expect.

"Another cause of loss of population is emigration. In 1877-78 and the years of trouble that followed, large numbers of the people left their homes and wandered in all directions in search of food. The Meos especially emigrated in great numbers, many wandering south to Málwa, which bears the reputation of being always free from famine, others going across the Jamná or northwards to Delhí in search of work on the canals or in the towns. Many of these wanderers returned when the worst of the distress was over; but according to the Census Returns of 1881, while there were in the Gurgáon District 1,17,242 persons born in other districts of the Panjáb, 1,31,897 persons born in Gurgáon were then in other districts, a net loss by emigration of 14,655 which would, no doubt, be swelled if similar figures were available for exchange of population between Gurgáon district and the North-Western Provinces and Rájpútána. It seems then certain that the loss of population between 1876 and 1881, due to excessive mortality, abnormal infecundity and unusual emigration, must have been at least 70,000 or 10 per cent. of the population, probably considerably greater.

The figures for the *tahsíls* are as follows:—

Tahsil.	*Population.*			*Increase or decrease per cent.* + or −	
	1868.	1881.	1883.	From 1868 to 1881.	From 1881 to 1883.
Palwal	1,52,100	1,42,258	1,33,385	−6	−6
Firozpur	1,26,601	1,14,342	1,02,964	−10	−10
Núh	1,36,745	1,20,264	1,15,870	−12	−4
Gurgáon	1,22,305	1,22,371	1,16,780	...	−4
Rewárí	1,50,559	1,42,460	1,39,244	−5	−2
TOTAL ...	6,88,310	6,41,695	6,08,243	−7	−5

"It may be said broadly that *tahsíls* Núh and Firozpur lost the largest proportion of their population and Gurgáon the smallest; that probably the population of the district is much the same now as in 1881, although there is reason to believe that the population of the Firozpur *tahsíl* has decreased still further since then.

"The decrease of population is not an unmixed evil. There are many villages, especially perhaps among the strong Ját communities in the east of the district, which have been decidedly weakened by the loss of a large proportion of their labourers, and have had to contract their cultivation and reduce the standard of excellence which abundance of skilled hands had enabled them to attain; but in many villages, especially in the Meo country, the population seemed almost too much for the land to support, and increase in the number of the proprietors had led to such extreme

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

sub-division of the land that many peasant owners had great difficulty in supporting themselves and their families on their small holdings even in ordinary times. In such villages decrease of population means fewer consumers without much diminution of the total produce—means a larger share to each of the survivors, who are thus individually better off than they were before, the average size of a holding being increased as there are fewer families to own the land, and the average family having fewer mouths to feed from the produce of its enlarged holding. Thus such a community actually benefits, as a body, from the decrease of its population so long as it keeps possession of its land and the net profits of its cultivation."

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

	1880	1881
Males ..	13	21
Females	9	18
Persons	22	40

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	16	31	19	20	23	18	16	28	20	20	71	80	25	29	30
Females ..	15	29	18	19	22	18	15	26	19	18	64	81	21	28	28
Persons ..	15	30	19	20	23	18	15	27	20	19	68	81	23	29	29

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available will found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsils*. The figures at the top of the opposite page show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons ...	312	134	103	179	230	958	1,349	1,302	925
Males ...	308	131	101	170	226	936	1,360	1,402	959
Females .	316	138	105	188	235	982	1,337	1,189	888

	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
Persons ..	992	998	899	510	679	312	502	141	432
Males ...	958	1,004	866	519	627	323	485	151	410
Females ..	1,031	991	937	500	738	300	521	129	457

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions ..	1855 ..	..	.	5,350
	1868 ..	.	.	5,215
	1881 ..	5,303	5,109	5,230
Hindus	1881	5,358	5,290	5,340
Jains	1881 ..	5,174	4,848	5,006
Musalmans ..	1881 ..	5,188	4,896	5,150

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the Census of 1881 the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
0—1	922	902	949
1—2	941	947	927
2—3	937	919	977
3—4	986		
4—5	928		

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Male.	Female.
Insane . .	..	..
Blind .. .	45	63
Deaf and Dumb ..	8	5
Leprous .. .	6	1

European and Eurasian population.

The figures on the next page show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA, IX, and XI of the Census Report for 1881.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified."

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population	Europeans and Americans	26	17	43
	Eurasians	1	...	1
	Native Christians	15	11	26
	Total Christians..	42	28	70
Language.	English	28	17	45
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages ...	28	17	45
Birthplace.	British Isles	6	1	7
	Other European countries	...	...	...
	Total European countries ...	6	1	7

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The houses and villages of the people.

The villages are often situated on mounds formed of the débris of former habitations, and generally consist of a collection of small one-storied thatched houses, constructed of rough stone near the hills where stone is easily obtainable, and elsewhere of mud, each with a doorway opening on the narrow, dirty, crooked lanes, which traverse the village. On entering, there is ordinarily found a small courtyard with a place for the cattle on the one side, and on the other side the dwelling-house. The furniture is always of the very simplest description. The Meo villages are ordinarily very small, and it is rare to find in them well-built houses of stone or brick; but many of the Ját villages are of considerable size and contain well-built and substantial dwellings. In every village there is at least one *chaupál* or meeting place, and in some villages each sub-division or *patti* has its own *chaupál*. This is ordinarily a raised platform, approached by steps; at one end there is a space covered in with arches, and here, when not working, the men sit, smoke, and chat; and here too travellers are lodged. Outside and immediately around the village are a number of small enclsoures, where cattle are tied, fodder stored, and the manufacture of cowdung cakes pursued by the women. There will also be a village threshing-floor, some waste ground for the cattle to stand on, and a village tank, occasionally but not often of masonry. Peacocks are common near the Hindú villages; in the Palwal *tahsíl* a troop of monkeys may sometimes be seen, and, where *Chamárs* are numerous, herds of filthy pigs. A visitor to a Meo village, especially in the south of the district, will probably be met by the women headed by one of the number with a water pot on her head, and all joining in a song. This custom is known as the *kalas*, and is common in Alwar, and elsewhere in Rájpútáná, but appears to be dying out here. There are many old and abandoned village sites

The houses and villages of the people.

close to the hills; formerly the facilities for defence and escape, which the old sites afforded, more than compensated for the difficulties in getting water generally experienced in such localities. Some of these old villages bore a very bad reputation for turbulence and robbery, and the inhabitants were sometimes ordered by some of the early collectors to give up their hill retreats and settle in the plain; thus Rojká Gújar in the Gurgáon *tahsíl* was deserted by order of Mr. Cavendish, who had the site ploughed over with a donkey plough, thus rendering it dishonoured and defiled. It is said that afterwards he wished the people to re-settle, and so, according to the custom in such cases, had the land gone over with an elephant plough, but the old site is still deserted, and the descendants of the former inhabitants now occupy several villages at the foot of the hill.

Their cloths and ornaments.

Among the Játs the men ordinarily wear trousers (*paijámá*), a quilted jacket (*mirzái*), and a turban; the trousers and jacket are very commonly made of a green cloth. Meos and the poorer classes generally wear only a *pagrí* or narrow strip wound round the head, a *dhotí* or waist cloth, and a *chaddar* or sheet thrown over the body; women wear a petticoat, or among the good Mahomedans, trousers; a boddice covering the breasts, but cut rather low in the centre, displaying tattooed representations of what are supposed to be peacocks; and a sheet or *chaddar*. In Palwal it is fashionable to have the *chaddar* covered with small round pieces of glass, about the size of a watch glass. Very young children of both sexes run about naked, as they grow bigger the boy gets provided with a waist cloth, and the girl with *paijámás* or a petticoat; afterwards the boy gets a *pagrí* and the girl a *chaddar*; and finally the *chaddar* and the boddice complete their respective costumes. The ornaments worn are not in any way distinctive; but the following fact is perhaps worth noting. Some Hindús have their front upper teeth pierced, and little spikes of gold inserted; so that, when they are dying there may be no difficulty in carrying out the custom of placing in the mouth, gold, Ganges water, and a sprig of the *tulsí* plant. For a man with gold in his mouth to lie is held to be a very great sin.

Games.

The following games may be noticed as played by children:—*Bhaddá*, a sort of prisoner's base; *Pág phúya* or *Patak dhará*, a game at ball catching; *Núna shikárí* or *núnkyán, i.e.*, Salt hunting or salt pans—In this the boys play at being salt thieves and customs patrols; *Kanch Kudhí*, guessing the whereabouts of a hidden *kauri* with forfeits: and some others.

Food.

Bájrá, *júár* and barley, porridge made of the various pulses, *ghí*, milk and butter-milk, form the ordinary food of the agricultural population. Only the more easily circumstanced among them can afford to commonly eat wheaten bread or consume much sugar or meat; when meat is eaten, it is ordinarily goat's flesh: the great body of Hindú agriculturists are prevented also from eating meat by religious scruples. The regular meals are taken at mid-day and in the evening, to these must be added a draught of butter-milk and a snack of whatever comes handy in the early morning. In a note furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report in 1879, the daily consumption of food by each person was estimated as follows in seers:—

Chapter III, B

Social and Religious Life

Food

	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Man	1¼	1
Woman	1	¾
Old person	1	¾
Two children	1¼	1
Total	4½	3½

And the total annual consumption of a family constitued as above was estimated thus in seers :—

	Agriculturists.	Others
Wheat		200
Gram	200	120
Barley	400	240
Jwar	200	200
Bajra	400	200
Urd		80
Rice		10
Mauth	200	80
Mung	200	
Total	1,600	1,200

The Commissioner was inclined to reduce these figures to 1,440 and 1,080 seers respectively.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsil* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Table III, IIIA IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII Chapter IV of the Report so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Table No IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb and of their

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population	Total population.
Hindu	6,934	6,137	6,844
Sikh	1	12	2
Jain	32	269	59
Musalman	3,033	3,575	3,094
Christian		7	1

Sect	Rural population	Total population
Sunnis	974	974
Shiahs	7 8	7 5
Others and unspecified	17 2	16 9

principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. But the landowning classes with the exception of the Meos, who hold all the Firozpur and the greater part of the Núh *tahsíl*, are with few exceptions Hindú.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Among the agricultural population generally the forms of worship which most prevail are those connected with what they call their *Kachcha Mazhab* as distinct from the *Pacca Mazhab* of orthodox Hinduism and Mahomedanism. In most Hindú villages and in many of the Meo villages will be found, under some shade-giving tree, a little masonry platform, the shrine of the *Bhumiyà* or local deity, if such he can be called, for the *Bhumiyà* is generally one of the founders of the village, or, as Mr. Channing found in one village, the Brahmin priest of the original settlers. The special day for making offerings is the *Chaudash*, or 14th day of the month. Some of the *Bhumiyàs* are said to grant the prayers of their votaries, and to punish severely those who offend them. One of the Superintendents of Settlement told Mr. Channing that he had once been obliged, by the feeling of a great weight on his chest, to quit a place sacred to a *Bhumiyà* where he was accidentally sleeping; and the same *Bhumiyà* visited with illness a man who cleaned his teeth near his shrine. Those *Bhumiyàs* who thus bear the reputation of being revengeful and vicious in temper are respected, and offerings to them are often made; while those who have the character of easy, good-tempered fellows are neglected. A somewhat similar local deity who does not seem to be always clearly distinguished from the *Bhumiyà*, but whose shrine is often found in addition to that of the *Bhumiyà* in the same village, is the *Chànwand*, also called *Khera Deotà*. Some villages say that the *Chànwand* is the wife of the *Bhumiyà*; others seem to put the *Chànwand* in the place of the *Bhumiyà*, but the *Chànwand* is worshipped on Sunday.

The religions of the people.

Village deities and superstition.

The Búndelá is only worshipped in times of sickness, and especially of cholera; and is probably the same as Hárdaur mentioned in Elliot's Glossary. In the last century cholera broke out in Lord Hastings's Army, shortly after some cattle had been killed within the grove where lie the ashes of a Bundelkhand chief, named Hardaul Lálá. The epidemic was attributed to his wrath, and his lordship over cholera being thus established, he too is in many villages given a small shrine, and prayed to remove pestilence when it visits the village. The spirits of young men who die childless are also supposed to haunt the village, as are the ghosts of men who from any cause die dissatisfied and unwilling to leave their homes. Such spirits are called euphemistically *pità*, or father, but generally bear the character of being vindictive and requiring a great deal of attention. A little shrine, very much resembling a *chùlhà*, or native fire-place, is generally constructed in their honour near a tank, and there offerings are made. Sometimes a *pità* descends on a person, who then becomes inspired, shakes his head, rolls his eyes, and reveals the will of the *pità*. This is spoken of as *khelàn*, or playing. The

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Village deities and superstition.

village watchman of Damdama, in *tahsíl* Gurgáon bears the reputation of being occasionally thus inspired.

In some villages is found a shrine very similar to that of the *Bhumiyá*, known as Paththarwálí; and when a man in sickness puts on the cord of Devi and recovers, he has to perform a journey to Nagarkot, or Júála Mukhí, in Kángrá, and takes with him a *Bhagat*, or professed devotee of Devi, and while he is away the females of his family worship the Paththarwálí. Besides these there is often a shrine known as that of the Panjpír. The Hindús regard this as sacred to the Pándú brothers; the Mahomedans as sacred to five of their saints. A miraculous light is asserted to sometimes appear at midnight on these shrines. *Satís* also are often worshipped. Thus in the village of Rojká Gújar, there is the shrine of a Gújarní Sattí who has constituted herself the patroness of the Brahmin priests of the village, and unless they are properly looked after she gets angry and sends things into the bodies of the offenders, causing them pain; and then on the first day of the moon the Brahmins have to be collected and fed at her shrine. The standards of Shaikh Sálár and Shaikh Madár are often to be met with in Meo villages, carried on circuit for the collection of the offerings of their votaries. Sálár Masúd was one of Sultán Mahmúd Ghazní's chief generals; his tomb is at Bahraich in Oudh, and the Meos regard him as their chief patron saint. The Madár Sáhib is a saint, whose shrine is at Makanpur near Alígarh. Mr. Wilson notes that the *maulvis* now discourage the use of the Sálár standard as idolatrous.

Local shrines.

Beside these village objects of worship, there are many shrines to the occupants of which reverence is paid. Thus in Sojwarí, *tahsíl* Palwal, there is a shrine of Shaikh Ahmad Chishtí; but Mahomedan though he was, his votaries are mainly Hindús. The *Kánúngo* family of Palwal say that one of their ancestors used to visit this shrine constantly, and died here. After death they intended to take away his corpse to the Jamná and burn it, but such was his attachment to Shaikh Ahmad that until they cut off one of his fingers and buried it in the shrine, his body could not be moved. The *chotí*, or lock of hair, of the children of this family is always cut off at this shrine. Many of the neighbouring Hindú Ját villages have dedicated plots to this shrine; and some Játs of the village told Mr. Channing they only did *pújá* or worship, to Sheikh Ahmad Chishtí, Brahmins, and the *pípal* tree. In other places Mahomedan shrines are objects of worship to the Hindú villagers. The occupants of some of these shrines are credited with the power of working miracles; thus in the Meo village of Ghairatpurbás, *tahsíl* Gurgáon, there are two shrines known as those of Wilayát Sháh and Háshim Sháh. The ministers of Háshim Sháh's shrine once allowed it to fall into a bad state of repair, whereupon the saint afflicted them with sickness until they executed the repairs needed; and once when a man of the neighbouring village of Sakatpur was on a journey, the wheel of his cart began to give way: thereupon he vowed five balls of *gur* to Wiláyat Sháh if he got his cart to the village; on he journeyed in safety until he reached the village boundary, and then down went the cart. The saint had fulfilled his part of the contract. Nor are Hindú miracles wanting: in Indrí, *tahsíl* Núh, on the day of the *Holí*, five cow-dung

Sorcery, the evil eye, and charms.

cakes appear mysteriously on the place where the *Holi* offerings are deposited.

Tales of sorcery too are not unknown. There still lives in the district a famous Brahmin sorcerer, who is said to steal the skulls of people who die young, and to hold the unfortunate spirits imprisoned in them. Then if any one offends him, he sends a spirit into the offender, who takes the name of the dead man or woman in whose body the spirit formerly dwelt, and states, when asked, that the Brahmin had sent him. If something is given to the Brahmin, the patient generally gets better. This Brahmin is also able to interpret the will of *pitàs*, cause wells to fall in by throwing written charms down them, and secure a favourable result to a suit in the courts by the recital of other spells. Some wizards, Mr. Channing was told, if they cut off a lock of a woman's hair, could cause her to die; and then, when she had been burned, could bring her to life again, and thus secure her for their own enjoyment. But he was not told of this happening nearer than Lahore. There is, of course, the usual dread of the evil eye, the theory of which was thus described by some Játs:—When a child is born, an invisible spirit is sometimes, not always, born separately at the same time; and unless the mother takes the precaution of keeping one breast tied up for forty days while she feeds the child from the other, in which case the spirit dies of hunger, the child grows up with the endowment of the evil eye; and whenever a person so endowed looks at anything covetously, something evil will happen to it. Amulets worn for protection from the evil eye seem to be of two classes: the first, objects which apparently resist the influence by a superior innate strength, such as tiger's claws; and the second, objects of a worthless character, such as cowries, which may catch the eye of their beholder, and thus prevent the covetous look.

Charms too are found very useful in times of cattle-disease. One practice which prevails in the south-east of the district arose in this way. Once upon a time a man whose descendants live at Tumora, in the Muthrá district, was sleeping out in the fields, watching over his cattle with spear and shield, when he saw the cattle-disease creeping up towards his oxen in an animal shape; he watched his opportunity and got the disease under his shield, which he pressed firmly down. The disease entreated to be released, but he would not let it go until it promised that it would never remain where he or his descendants were present. So still when a murrain visits the village, his descendants are summoned and walk round the village calling on the disease to fulfil its contract. Another and more widely-known method of protecting the cattle is to erect at the entrance of the village two poles between which a rope of *dáb* grass is stretched. On this are suspended wooden models of a plough and a narrow *mez*, an unbaked earthen pot cover, an onion, and an iron spike. All of these are marked with oil and red lead, and on the earthen cover is written a charm by some holy man. Then on an appointed day all the cattle are driven out below the rope and charm, and on that day no fire is lit in the village, until the evening, and all the milk of the day is given to Brahmins. In cases of snake bite, one method adopted is for the charmer to repeat an invocation to

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Noah in Arabic twenty-one times by a well, from which he then draws water, and washes with his right hand his feet and hands; and the water remaining after these ablutions is sprinkled on the patient, who also drinks some of it. Scorpion bites can be cured by invoking Khwája Múin-ud-dín. In times of great sickness Mahomedans sometimes take a he-goat perfect in all respects, and ten or twenty men walk with it all round the village, repeating verses of the *Korán*; then they kill it, and bury it in the centre of the village, or they write a prayer on a piece of paper, and put it over the chief entrance of the village. The prayer runs thus:—Son of Abdullah, son of Aimaná; Flee away disease, Mahomed has come.

Sorcery, the evil eye, and charms.

Religious revival among the Meos.

The Meos have hitherto been very lax Mahomedans, sharing in most of the rites and customs of their Hindú neighbours, especially such as are pleasent to observe; their principle of action seems to have been to keep the feasts of both religions and the fasts of neither. Recently religious teachers have become more numerous among them, and some. Meos now keep the Ramzán fast, build village mosques, say their prayers, and their wives wear trousers instead of the Hindú petticoat,—all signs of a religious revival.

Fairs and *melás*.

Attendance on fairs or *melás*, which combine devotion and amusement, constitutes one of the few pleasures of the ordinary agriculturist. Chief among the fairs of Gurgáon is that of the goddess of small-pox, Masání, whose temple is at Gurgáon. A small *melá* takes place there every Tuesday, except in the month of Sáwan, but the great fairs are those which occur in Chait. Further reference to this temple and the disposal of its income will be found in Chapter VI under the heading Gurgáon. Tradition describes its origin as follows:—There was a shrine sacred to the goddess Devi, locally known by the name of Masání, at the village of Keshopur, in the Delhi district. Some 250 years ago, tradition says, the goddess appeared in a dream to one Singhá, a Ját of some influence, and resident at the village of Gurgáon, and saying she wished to leave Keshopur, directed him to construct a shrine for her in his village. As she at the same time authorized the fortunate Singhá to appropriate all the offerings of her shrine, the orders of the goddess were promptly carried out. The shrine was built and flourished, until its fame reached as far as Benares. A visit to this shrine is an antidote for small-pox, and women from great distances flock to it with their children to obtain this benefit; as many as 30,000 pilgrims are estimated to attend in the course of the year. The greatest crowd is in the month of April or May, but all the year round the stream is kept up, Monday being the favourite day. Singhá and his heirs enjoyed the offerings for 200 years. The Begam Samru, when the *parganah* was under her rule, took the proceeds during one month in each year, but now again the whole is the perquisite of the village headmen. The offerings sometimes amount to Rs. 24,000 in the course of the year.

In the Rewári *tahsíl* at the village of Bas-Doda, where there is an ancient temple of Bhaironji, a fair is held on the 26th of Chait, and the following two days, to which people are said to resort from as far as Agrá and Delhi. The offerings, which are enjoyed by the owners of the village, are estimated at Rs. 500. Formerly girls of the Dhinwar class used to be married to the god at these festivals, and it is said

that they always died soon afterwards, but that of late years the practice had been discontinued. In the Firozpur *tahsíl* there is a large gathering of Meos at the village of Khori Sháh Chokha, on the 1st to the 7th Jamádi-ul-awwal; the object of their pilgrimage is the tomb of the saint, Sháh Chokha. The estimated attendance is from 8,000 to 10,000. Formerly this fair used to be a great place for elopements, it being held a sufficient answer from a man who left the fair with another Meo's wife to say that Sháh Chokha had given her to him. In addition to these there is a number of other *melás* of smaller importance, such as those held in the Gurgáon *tahsíl* at Kasan on the 29th Bhádaun, at Sohna on the 18th Sáwan, at Islámpur on the 9th Bhádaun, at Budhera on Wednesdays in Chait, and in Bhúndsí Khohri and Karaula on the 22nd Chait and 22nd Kuár; in the Núh *tahsíl* at Pálla on the 24th to 27th Jamádi-ul-awwal, at Núh on the 10th Ramzán, at Gahbar on the 1st Chait and 1st Kuár, at Nalhar on the 14th Phágan, and at Súámi at the full moon in Kátak; in Firozpur *tahsíl* at the Jhir near Firozpur on the 14th Mágh, and at Mahouli on the 8th Kuár and 8th Chait; in the Rewárí *tahsíl* at Bharawas Balwari, and Siha on the 1st Chait; at Darauli on the 9th Bhádaun, at Inchchapuri on the 13th Sáwan and 13th Phágan, and at the tank of Ráo Tej Singh in Rewárí on the 18th Sáwan; in the Palwal *tahsíl* at the tomb of Shaikh Ahmad Chishti in Sajwari on the 11th and 12th Rabi-ul-awwal, where 5,000 persons are said to collect; at Banswa on 26th Phágan, at Palwal on the 21st Bhádaun, at Gurwari on the 25th Jeth, at Banchari on 2nd Chait, and at Alawalpur on the 15th Phágan. In the Rewárí *tahsíl* there are *Mahants* of some reputation at Balwari and at Bharawas. In many Ahír villages the people unyoke their cattle at the well, when the evening *sankh* sounds, in obedience to the traditional instructions of one of these *Mahants*.

Fairs and *melás*.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same Report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani ..	9,993
Bagri	1
Panjabi	5
All Indian languages .	9,999
Non-Indian languages ..	1

The dialect spoken almost universally in the district should rather be called Hindí than Hindustání. It is true that the better educated, especially in the towns and among the Mahomedans, who claim a foreign origin, such as the Saiyads and Patháns, speak the Urdu of Delhí; but they form a very small fraction of the population. The speech of the villagers and the lower classes generally, Musalmán as well as Hindú, is a pure Hindí with comparatively few words of Persian or Arabic origin. It is the dialect classed as western Hindí, and differs little from the pure Hindí of Braj, the holy tract about Mathrá. In the matter of inflections the most noteworthy difference between this dialect and Urdu is the use of the subjunctive form for

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the present instead of employing the present participle with an anxiliary, *e. g.*, "he makes" is in Urdu *kartá hai*, but in Hindí *karę ;* another difference is the plural termination of nouns in *án* without a nasal in place of the Urdu *án* or *on* with a nasal sound. The Hindí verb "to be" takes a form different from Urdu, *e.g.*, "he is," Urdu *hai*, Hindí *se*, "he was" Urdu *thá*, Hindí *há*. Some of the affixes which take the place of inflections are different from those of Urdu, *e. g., tale* for *níche* "below," *dhore* for *pás* "near;" and the Meos especially employ a curious form of the past participle active in *karhání e. g.*, "having taken" Urdu *lekar*, Mewát Hindí *lekarhání*. The villagers pronounce their vowels very broad, especially in Rewárí where the terminal long *á* is pronounced more like *o*. Some changes of consonants are noticeable, for instance the cerebral *r* for *l*, or the cerebral *d* for *r*; *e. g., chaupár* for *chaupál* (guest-house), *gádí* for *gárí* (cart). But the chief differences are in the vocabulary. Not only do the words in common use differ greatly from those of the recognized Urdu, especially in the substitution of words of native origin for those derived from Persian or Arabic ; but the words used in different parts of the district differ considerably from one another, so that the vocabulary of the Ahírs of Rewárí has many words seldom used by the Játs of Palwal, and the Meos of Núh use many words seldom heard in the mouths of Ahírs or Játs. In other respects, however, in inflections and in the great mass of its vocabulary, the dialect of the Meos is almost as pure a Hindí as that of the Játs, Rájpúts and Bráhmins themselves.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census Returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ..	69	99
	Can read and write ..	328	417
Females.	Under instruction ..	0·3	1·6
	Can read and write ..	1·0	2·1

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ..	..	..
Native Christians	..	..
Hindus	2,024	52
Musalmans	786	46
Sikhs	5	..
Others	..	..
Children of agriculturists ..	2,089	..
,, of non-agriculturists	727	98

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin.

This gives one Government School to every 30 square miles. These figures compare favourably with the corresponding figures for the similarly situated districts of this part of the Panjáb, and show that Gurgáon is better off for means of education, and takes better advantage of them than Karnál, Rohtak, Hisár or Sirsa.

Besides these schools, there are 49 indigenous schools, unaided by Government, which are said to have on their rolls 359 Hindú and 199 Mahomedan pupils, total 558. Here, as elsewhere, it is notice-

Education.

able that the Hindús avail themselves more of the means of education than do the Musalmáns. The greatest apathy is observable among the agricultural classes who pay the school cess and the local rate, and in many of the village schools there is a preponderance of boys of the trading classes, which pay little towards this support, the fees charged to such classes being very small. The teachers in the Lower Schools are not themselves particularly intelligent or well educated, though in this respect they are gradually attaining a higher standard. As in other countries, the better men are tempted to devote themselves more particularly to the higher classes, and to forward the cleverer boys at the expense of the mass of ordinary or stupider children. Female education is only nominal. Mr. Wilson wrote as follows in 1878 :—

"It is interesting to compare these statistics with the report on education in this district made by Mr. Fraser, Collector, in 1846, or 32 years before. It seems that in those days little pecuniary aid was given by Government, and the schools were all of the type now termed 'indigenous.' There were in all 100 such schools, in 50 of which Hindí was taught and in 50 Urdu. The comparative statement in the margin gives the statistics in juxtaposition.

	In 1846.	In 1878.	Increase.
Number of schools ...	100	116	16
Number of teachers ..	104	172	68
Number of scholars under instruction ...	1,309	4,213	2,904

"Although the increase in the actual number receiving instruction is not so great as might have been expected from the great increase of expenditure on education, no doubt the quality of the instruction given even in the Lower Schools, which alone can be compared with the old indigenous schools, is very much better, and the advance, though slow, is a real one."

Character and disposition of the people.

The character and disposition of the people is thus discussed by Mr. Channing in his Settlement Report. Tables Nos. XL, XLI, and XLII give statistics of crime. Table No XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

"From an analysis made by Mr. Wilson of the statistics of Civil litigation it appears that the Gurgáon population is among the least litigious in the Panjáb. The following table gives statistics collected under my instructions as to the numbers of each of the chief tribes or classes who were respectively plaintiffs and defendants in suits (*a*) for personal and house property and (*b*) for revenue-paying land, which were received in the record office from the 16th June 1876 to 15th June 1877. These figures include suits brought in Settlement Courts. The *Baniás* very naturally figure most largely as plaintiffs in suits for personal and house property, but comparatively rarely in suits for revenue-paying land. Meos furnish a good proportion of plaintiffs and defendants in both classes of cases; so also do Játs, Ahírs, and Brahmins. Sheikhs seem to be very litigious; one Sheikh village is noted for its constant disputes, Sajwari in *tahsil* Palwal. *Faqírs* too seem to be unduly often in court. The number of goldsmiths involved in suits is not creditable to the class. I believe that weavers and some other classes almost invariably settle all disputes among themselves by *panchdit*. In going over returns compiled from the record office, I found that while in some villages suits were numerous, in others the records of litigation were blank; and I have found that in some places the people never resort to our courts, but settle all their disputes among

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themselves. If I remember a right, the large Meo village of Nai in Firozpur is thus honourably distinguished :—

Class.	Suits regarding personal or house property, &c.		Suits regarding revenue-paying lands.	
	No. of plaintiffs.	No. of defendants.	No. of plaintiffs.	No. of defendants.
Baniás	2,506	494	43	25
Meos	242	1,062	327	311
Játs	115	302	225	213
Ahírs	134	301	133	76
Brahmins	258	191	89	127
Hindú Rájpúts	33	88	41	125
Gújars	11	111	19	30
Sheikhs	55	80	54	91
Saiyads	11	24	19	11
Mughals	7	10	2	6
Pathans	28	40	5	6
Biloches	10	17	3	3
Butchers	86	72	25	3
Faqirs	22	61	17	2
Smiths ...	8	23	4	...
Carpenters	8	36	22	..
Oilmen	15	65	1	1
Weavers	3	19	2	...
Bohra	48	...	...	...
Dhusar	98	25	4	2
Goldsmiths	45	63	1	1
Gardeners	17	69	44	4
Salt-workers	5	40	..	1
Sweepers	10	30	3	1
Gorwalis	6	32	7	41
Khánzádás	8	33	7	77
Rangars	5	37	15	30
Chamárs	25	273	89	19
Barbers	9	56	2	..
Bhishtis	5	15	...	1
Distillers	11	5	7	1
Potters	6	42	2	...
Shepherds	...	6	26	1

"Gurgáon, notwithstanding its Minas and its large population of Meos and Gújars who are generally, but it seems somewhat unjustly, classed as criminal tribes, is singularly free from crime. The annexed statement, taken from the Annual Police Report, shows that, as compared with the neighbouring districts of the Panjáb, excluding those which have a large town population, the amount of crime in proportion to the population is very small, smaller than in any of the other districts.

Number of cognizable cases reported per 10,000 of population.

Year.	Gurgáon.	Karnál.	Ludhiána.	Rohtak.	Hisár.	Sirsa.	Whole Panjáb.
1875 ...	12	22	19	18	20	30	27
1876 . .	12	20	18	19	20	30	28
1877 . .	17	22	20	22	23	30	30
1878 ..	27	21	36	25	19	32	33
Average	17	21	23	21	21	31	30

Character and disposition of the people.

The great increase in crime in 1878 was due to the great distress which prevailed, and no doubt a similar increase was noticeable in the neighbouring districts, though they did not suffer so much from the scarcity. Murders are very rare. The commonest crimes are simple theft and house-trespass. Cattle-thefts and crimes accompanied with violence are not unusually common. Even the Meos, formerly noted for their turbulence, have become a law-abiding people; and although there was a notable increase in the amount of crime during the hard years of 1877 and 1878, during which the scarcity in this district approached the dimensions of a famine, yet not even in such a time did the population generally show a disposition to infringe the law. Upon the whole, Gurgáon district, and more particularly that part of Mewát which lies within it, may be taken as one of the most favourable examples of the effects of British rule in repressing crimes against person and property. The following figures are obtained from the annual Police Reports:—

Number of criminals per 10,000 of population.

	Ját.	Brahmin.	Ahír.	Gújar.	Meo.	Bania.	Mina (besides convictions under Criminal Tribes Act.)
1876 ...	6	11	10	24	10	14	170
1877 ...	14	11	15	22	21	32	270
1878 ...	13	15	19	23	41	36	400
Average ..	11	12	15	23	27	27	280

The actual number of convictions of the Minas is more than doubled by convictions under the Criminal Tribes' Act. From this statement it appears that, while the Játs, Brahmins, and Ahírs are comparatively law-abiding, the Gújars, Meos and Baniás are the classes more addicted to crime, while the Minas far and away distance all the others in this respect. If the Meos and Gújars are to be classed as criminal classes, the Baniás should be placed along with them. Indeed, except in the year 1878, when Mewát suffered most from scarcity, the Meos were entitled to be classed among the less criminal tribes. In the old Statistical Report of Gurgáon, a statement is given showing the number of persons of each tribe convicted of crime in the five years ending June 1845. A complete comparison cannot be made; for, first, the population was not the same as now; and secondly, many acts are now punished criminally which would then have been let pass; but roughly taking the population then as four-fifths of the present population, the comparison stands as follows:—

Number of criminals per 10,000 of population.

	Ját.	Brahmin.	Ahír.	Gújar.	Meos	Bania.	Mina.
Average of 5 years ending 1845.	4½	2	1½	14	6	1	53
Average of 3 years ending 1878...	11	12	15	23	27	27	280

If anything can be inferred from this, it would appear that the Játs and Gújars are now comparatively less criminal than they were, while the Ahírs and Baniás are much more so. The only tribe to which the provisions of the Criminal Tribes' Act have been extended is the Minás, who are found chiefly in the outlying town of Sháhjahánpur, which is

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life.

Character and disposition of the people.

surrounded on all sides by the Alwar territory. There are smaller bodies of them residing in Guráora, &c. They are most incorrigible robbers, and notwithstanding the most stringent precautions, numbers of them manage to absent themselves from their homes on distant dacoity expeditions, chiefly in the Rájpútáná States. They are skilful in planning the highway robberies in which they most delight, and bold in executing them, being generally prepared to meet resistance with violence. Proposals have been made to give them land and establish them in a reformatory village, or to employ them in a class regiment. Their fellow-tribesmen in Alwar are employed in military duties, and make excellent cultivators. The district is noted for the number of deaths, especially of women, caused by falling into wells. Some of these are, probably enough, suicides. The number of deaths from this cause for the years 1877 and 1878 were 152 and 275 respectively; and during the same years the deaths from drowning in tanks were respectively 35 and 52, being chiefly those of children drowned while bathing. During the hot weather it is not uncommon to receive reports of fires in villages, whose dry thatched roofs quickly spread the conflagration. The actual damage done is seldom very great, but if, as in the last few years, the fire occur at a time of distress from scarcity, the misery of the burned-out inhabitants is greatly increased and the village presents a most desolate appearance till better times come round. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that, since the above description of the character of the Minas was written, the number of them convicted of crime has decreased, and that many of them have taken to agriculture and other honest callings, while others have taken service in the police, and some again have obtained employment as village watchmen."

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the Income Tax for the only three years for which details are available: and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the License tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year

Assessment		1869-70	1870-71	1871-72.
Class I.	Number taxed	756	721	460
	Amount of tax	7,988	14,059	3,739
Class II.	Number taxed	102	263	144
	Amount of tax	2,152	7,101	2,099
Class III.	Number taxed	48	93	66
	Amount of tax	2,358	3,627	2,338
Class IV.	Number taxed	2	44	3
	Amount of tax	742	2,376	508
Class V.	Number taxed		67	
	Amount of tax		7,109	
Total	Number taxed	908	1,188	673
	Amount of tax	13,240	34,272	8,684

	1880-81	1881-82.	
		Towns.	Villages.
Number of Licenses .	1,798	478	706
Amount of fees	20,570	7,420	10,445

of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below, in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Gurgáon are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners, or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdivisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes is given below under their several headings.

Number of estates owned by each tribe.

The following table shows the number of estates owned by each tribe at the time when the revenue rate reports of the recent settlement were submitted. Since then there has been a change in the number of distinct estates entered on the rent-roll, and there have been some changes of proprietorship; but the figures will suffice to give a general idea of the manner in which the proprietary rights are held :—

Tribe.	*Number of villages owned.*	*Tribe.*	*Number of villages owned.*
Meo	387	Khánzáda	6
Ahír	218	Government	6
Ját	181	Pathán	5
Rájpút, Hindú 72 / Muhammadans 8	80	Dhúsar	3
		Taga	3
Gújar	51	Mallah	2
Bráhmin	42	Fakír	2
Gorwáh	15	Kashmíri Pandit	2
Mahájan	13	Kayath	2
Skinner Estate	11	Múghal, Carpenter / Shepherd, Salt worker 1 each	4
Sheikh	11		
Saiyad	9		
Biloch	6	Owned by various tribes,	21

The Meos.

The Meos own nearly the whole of the Fírozpur *tahsíl* and the greater part of the Núh *tahsíl*, besides a few outlying villages in Gurgáon and Palwal. The *tahsíl* of Fírozpur, the western portion of Núh, and the adjacent parts of Alwar and Bhartpur, form Mewát or the country of the Meos. The early history of this tribe and the origin of their name are alike difficult to ascertain. They claim indeed a Rájpút origin, alleging descent from an ancestor converted in

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Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

The Meos.

the time of Kutb-ud-din, but this claim of Rájpút descent is constantly made by all tribes of low present status. Mr. Channing writes as follows :—

"My own inquiries on the suject were imperfect ; but they led me to a conclusion, which I find has also been adopted by Major Powlett, that the Minás and Meos are connected, and I should be inclined to add that both are probably representatives of the earlier non-Aryan inhabitants of the country. In Tod's "Rajasthan," Vol. II, page 76, I find it stated that Mewásso is a name given to the fastnesses in the Aravalli hills, to which Minás, Kolís, and others make their retreat. *Pál* is, on the same authority, the term for a community of any of the aboriginal mountain races ; its import is a defile or valley, fitted for cultivation and defence ; and *Pál* is the term given to the main sub-divisions of the Meos and also of the Minás. These latter, who in Gurgáon are known only as a body of professed criminals, were the original masters of the state of Amber or Jaipur, the Rájpút kingdom of which was founded by Dhola Ráe about A.D. 967 after subduing the Minás. Tod also states that in Jaipur the Minás are still the most numerous tribe, and possess large immunities and privileges ; formerly the *tika* of sovereignty was marked by blood taken from the great toe of a Miná of Kalikho, another token, as I interpret it, of the ancient sovereignty of the tribe. Meos are often mentioned, although not in Gurgáon, as Miná Meos : and in the older Muhammadan historians and in Tod I find expeditions against their country spoken of as expeditions against the Mawasat, and in later times as against the Mawas. These facts incline me to the belief that the Meos are such of the aboriginal Miná population of the Aravalli hills as were converted to Muhammadanism, and that their name is probably a corruption of Mewasati, or the men of the mountain passes. Perhaps other inquirers may be able to confirm or refute this theory, which I only put forward tentatively."

Any Meo will tell glibly enough that the tribe is divided into twelve *Páls* and fifty-two *Gots* ; but no two enumerations of the *Páls* correspond precisely ; and the fifty-two *Gots* include the *Páls*, and are not, as would at first appear, in addition to them. The following enumeration of the *Pals* is perhaps correct :—1 Balant, 2 Ratáwat, 3 Darwál, 4 Landawat, 5 Chirklot, 6 Dimrot, 7 Dulot, 8 Nái, 9 Yunglot, 10 Dahngal, 11 Singal, 12 Kalesa or Kalsákhi. Besides these there is a thirteenth *Palákhra* or little *Pál*, Páhat. The *Páls* which are strongest in Gurgáon are the Dahngals in the north of Núh ; the Chirklots in the south-east of Núh and in the country round Púnáhána ; the Landáwats, Dimrots, and Dulots in the Fírozpur valley, and the Darwáls in the country south of Núh. These Meo sub-tribes still possess a strong feeling of unity and the power of corporate action. In the Mutiny the members of each sub-division generally acted together : and it will be well for future district officers to keep themselves informed of the names and characters of the men, who from time to time possess considerable influence over their fellow-tribesmen, such as the late Chánd Khán of Bazídpur, and Kabír Khán of Bukhárákáá among the Chirklots, Meda of Meoli among the Darwáls, Mohr Singh of Bisru and Khushi Khán of Madapur among the Dimrots, and Chandra of Sunahrá among the Dahngals. Dowa in Fírozpur is the mother village of the Dulots ; Gháta Shamsábád in the same *tahsíl* of the Dimrots, and Raisena in Gurgáon of the Dahngals

The Khánzádás.

The Khánzádás are a race who were formerly of much more importance than at present; they claim to have been formerly Jadaun Rájpúts, and that their ancestors, Lakhan Pál and Sumitr Pál, who dwelt at Tahangarh in Bhartpur, were converted to Islám in the reign of Fíroz Sháh (A. D. 1351 to 1388), who gave Lakhan Pál the name of Náhir Khán and Sumitr Pál the name of Bahádar Khán, and in recognition of their high descent called them Khánzádás and made them bear rule in Mewát. At first they are said to have lived at Sarahtá near Tijara, and afterwards, according to tradition, they possessed 1,484 villages: however this may be, there is no doubt that they were the ruling race in Mewát down to the time of Bábar; since then they have gradually declined in importance, and now in this district own only a few villages near Núh and to the north of Fírozpur. Traces of their former importance exist at Sohná, Bhúndsí and Kotla. Kotla was one of their chief fortresses; the village is situated in a small valley, wholly surrounded by the hill, except where a small funnel-like pass gives entrance to it. In front of this pass is the Kotla *jhíl*, and when this is filled with water, the only road to the pass lies along a narrow strip of land between the lake and the hill. The remains of a breast-work along the face of the hill and across the mouth of the pass still exist, while on the hill above the village is a small ruined fort. The village now belongs to Meos; some of the buildings bear witness to its former greater importance. In Alwar also the Khánzádás have fallen from their ancient rank, and now possess but few settlements. Mr. Channing writes—

"It is probable that they are more intimately connected than they acknowledge with the Meos, whom they resemble in personal appearance. They do not ordinarily intermarry with Meos, but the Meo inhabitants of Ghatwásan, Pol Nasírbas, Kherli Khurd, and Muhammadbas in the Fírozpur *tahsíl* profess to have been formerly Khánzádás, and to have become Meos by intermarriage. Their traditions also, which point to Sarahta as their ancient home, agree with those of more than one clan of Meos. If my supposition, that the Meos are converted Minás, is correct, I am inclined to suspect that the Khánzádás are the representatives of the noble class among the aboriginal population. Tod mentions an *Asíl* or unmixed class among the Minás, known as Mainás. But my inquiries are imperfect, and I can only commend the subject to any one with a taste for ethnology, who has opportunities for study of the Minás, Mhairs, &c., on the one hand, and the Meos and Khánzádás on the other."

The Játs.

The following figures show the principal Ját tribes returned at the Census of 1881:—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Phogát ...	1,222	Ráthi ...	1,156	Surdat ...	11,350
Thakur ...	5,116	Ráwat ...	2,214	Katária ...	1,235
Chohán ...	1,580	Rái Barár	1,937	Badgújar ...	411
Deswál ...	1,408	Sahráwat ...	2,485	Panwár ...	862
Dhankar ...	772	Teotá ...	4,041	Tánwar ...	5,933
Dhánúwál ...	523	Túr ...	5,533	Jádubansi ...	663
Dágar ...	4,815	Thákrán ...	1,159		

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Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

The Játs.

The Khánzádás are interesting from their past; the Játs are important in the present, and, if at any time a native state should arise in this part of India, would probably be still more important in the future. They own the greater portion of Palwal and the adjoining part of Núh, the country east and south of Bahora, and also scattered villages in other parts of Gurgáon and in Rewárí. They are almost without exception Hindús, only two small estates belonging to Muhammadan Játs; these call themselves Sheikhs, and are called by others Múlás. Many Múlás, who had been forcibly made Muhammadans by the emperors, were brought back into caste, and are treated as Hindú Játs in all respects. They are still called Múlás, but Hindú Jats intermarry with them. The bards (*bhâts*) say that there are 9 *lakhs* of *Gots* in the Ját tribe, all of which intermarry and smoke together; and the Hindú Játs, even intermarry with the Sikh Játs of the Panjáb. In Griffin's "Panjáb Rájás," it is noted that the sister of the Mahárája of Patiála, a Sikh Jat, was married to the Mahárája of Bhartpur, a Hindú Ját. The chief *Gots* of Játs in the Gurgáon district are—(1) Sarot, who own 24 villages, including Hodal; (2) Rawat, 8 villages, including Bahin and part of 27 other villages; (3) Dágar, 12 villages, including Mandkaulá; (4) Tewatiya, 2 villages, including Alawalpur (the *Got* of the late Rájá of Balabgarh); (5) Tanwar, 4 villages, including Pirthala; (6) Pokhwát, 5 villages, including Ghangaula; (7) Katamiya, 4 villages, including Gurgáon; (8) Raibdár, 4 villages, including Mitnaul. This last *Got* is famous for its stupidity, and other Játs tell many amusing stories at their expense. All the Palwal Játs look to the Bhartpur Chief as their natural leader; the fall of Bhartpur made a great impression on them, and old men often refer to it as the era with reference to which they date events.

The Ahírs.

Ahírs are the characteristic tribe of Rewárí, and are numerous also in the northern part of Gurgáon; they are found too in the following *parganahs*, Bahror in Alwar, Kanaund and Nárnaul in Patiála, Kantí in Naba, Mudáwar and Kot-Kásim in Jaipur; all these *parganahs* are in the immediate proximity of Rewárí. All the Rewárí Ahírs look upon Ráo Tej Singh's family, now represented by Ráo Lál Singh and Ráo Judishtar Singh, as their natural leaders. They are splendid cultivators, hard-working, frugal and orderly. It is difficult to ascertain anything very definite as to their origin and history, but their traditions state that in Rewárí they supplanted Rájpúts, and in two villages impoverished representatives of the old Rájpút owners still linger. Ahírs are all Hindús.

The Brahmins and Tagás.

The distinctively Brahmin villages occur chiefly in the Palwal *tahsíl*; but in all the *tahsíls*, except in the almost exclusively Meo *tahsíl* of Firozpur, there are a good many villages in which Brahmins own some share. A Hindú estate could hardly hope to prosper unless Brahmins held some land either as owners, occupancy tenants, or on a free tenure held from the community. Mr. Wilson has prepared the following account of the sub-divisions of the Brahmins: the Tagás referred to in this note are found in *tahsíls* Gurgáon and Palwal:—

"Of the Brahmin tribe the principal sub-divisions are called *zát*, a word which seems also to be used to embrace the whole tribe. Each

zát is sub-divided into *Gots* and each *Got* again into *Als*. The *Al* is generally a sub-division of the *Got*, which derives its origin from some particular place (the *Nikas*), the name of which gives the distinguishing name of the *Al* and is prefixed to the name of the *Got*. Thus the *Al* of the Gaur sub-tribe (*zát*) called Indauriya Bháradwáj is of the Bháradwáj *Got*, and derives its origin from Indaur. In many matters more regard is paid to the *Al* than the *Got*, and more than one of the Brahmins present did not know what *Got* he belonged to. Indeed the vagueness of their knowledge altogether about their *Gots* and *Als* is astonishing, especially as one expects Brahmins to be more particular about these things.

The Brahmins and Tagás.

" In this district there are representatives of three sub-tribes (*záts*) only ; the Gaurs, the Gutam, and the Chaurasiyá. The most numerous is the Gaur sub-tribe, and there are only a very few villages of the Gautam and Chaurasiyá sub-tribe. They are so far distinct that a member of one sub-tribe cannot marry with a member of another ; and when they hold a *panchayat*, which consists of Brahmins of the villages most nearly concerned, and not of any regularly deputed representatives, only members of the sub-tribe concerned take part in it. They say too that in drinking water and smoking, they make distinctions according to the sub-tribe, but evidently they are not so particular in practice as they are in theory. All will drink water from a brass vessel in the hand of a Kahár, Taga, Jat, Ahír or Gújar, but not of a Musalmán *bhisti*. In smoking the *hukka* a Gaur will smoke from the same mouth-piece as a Gaur, but in smoking with a Gautam or Chaurasiya, he takes off the mouth-piece and smokes the *hukka*, using his hand as a mouth-piece. The Gaurs say they will drink water from a Gautam's brass vessel, but not from his earthen vessel, but a Gautam will drink from a Gaur's earthen vessel. A Chaurasiyá says he will drink from a Gaur's earthen vessel, but not from a Gautam's. The Gautams say they will drink from the earthen vessel of neither Gaur nor Chaurasiyá. Of the Gaur sub-tribe (*zát*) there are ten *Gots*, they say, but they cannot give their names with certainty, and in some cases cannot distinguish between the *Got* and its *Als*. The following names are given as those of *Gots*, but some of them may be names of *Als* only—Bháradwáj Bharadwar (?)—Mudgal, Kaushish, Báshishtmun, Páthik, Bachis, Tandras, Dikhot, Káknángiya, Láthá Joshi (with its *Als* the Indauriya, Silsibya, Kámerval).

" The Gautam sub-tribe is in this district represented only by the Maithul *Got*, which consists of 52 *Als*. The sub-divisions of the Chaurasiyá sub-tribe, represented in this district, are given as Pachami, Tagnáyat, Khundrántya, Dhamranniya, Kakariya, but these are said to be *Als* only. The Tagás are not admitted to be Brahmins. They claim to have been Brahmins, but to have given up (*tyága*, *tyág*, abandonment) the practice of *purohitái* and *panditái* (the office of family priest and learned Brahmin) for agriculture ; hence their name. A Taga present says that Brahmins are his *purohits*, and he worships them (*púja hai*). It is said that some 25 years ago Gordhan, a Taga of Fatahpur Biloch, was about to marry his daughter to a Gaur Brahmin, but a *panchayat* of Gaurs forbade it. A Brahmin widow is not allowed to remarry. If a Brahmin does marry a widow, they are turned out of the Brahmin caste, and they and their descendants are called Dharukra, now almost a separate caste by itself. A Dharukra marries only a Dharukra. There are some families of Dharukra descended from Gaur Brahmins in Ládíaká. Another form of the word Dharukra is Doghlá."

The Gújars.

Gújars are found in all five *tahsils*, but are most numerous as proprietors in the Gurgáon *tahsil* along the foot of the range, which divides the district from Delhí. In the Palwal *tahsil* some of the

Chapter III, C. Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

The Gújars.

largest Gújar villages now belong to the Skinner estate; in the days of the heavy assessments which preceded the regular settlement, the Gújars attempted to evade the weighty *jamas* imposed on them by using their lands as grazing grounds, and throwing them out of the cultivation, and then deserting the villages, when pressed for payment—a course which led to their rights being forfeited, under a special rule issued by the Government of India to check desertion of estates in the Gurgáon district, or to their being sold by auction for the balances due.

The Rájpúts.

The following figures show the principal Rájpút tribes returned at the Census of 1881 :—

Sub divisions of Rajputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Bhágar	1,020	Játu	612
Badgújar	1,261	Chauhán	9,287
Panwár	1,236	Gor	619
Túnwar	1,754	Kachwáha	3,877

The chief Rájpút settlements are those of Badgújar Rájpúts round Sohná and of Chohán round Bahora, to the north-west of the Gurgáon *tahsíl*, and in the isolated villages to the south of Rewárí. The Badgújars state that their ancestors migrated hither from Jalandhar under the following circumstances :—It appears that an ancestor of theirs was playing at dice with the goddess Devi, when he noticed that her hand was wet: he asked her the cause, and she replied that she had just rescued a ship which was sinking in the sea; this seemed to him so improbable that he somewhat rudely impugned her veracity, and was in return visited with a curse, which caused him and his to wander forth, until the new seat of their race was pointed out to them by the given sign of the cart axle breaking down; and then after a series of conflicts they drove out the Khánzádás who then held the country, and established themselves at Sohná and in the country round. The date given for this migration is about the middle of the fifteenth century. The history of the Chohán race is given in Sir H. M. Elliott's supplemental Glossary. The local names which he mentions, Bighoto Ráth, Dhun-dhoti and Chandain, are known by the people, but not often referred to. The great majority of the Gurgáon Rájpúts are Hindús except in the north and east of Rewárí. Some of these Rewárí Ranghars (Muhammadan Rájpúts) have but an indifferent name for honesty, but generally the Rájpúts of both religions are of good repute.

Other tribes.

Gaurwahs are Rájpúts who have adopted the custom of marrying the brother's widow; they are confined, wholly or almost wholly, to the Palwal *tahsíl*; a few are Muhammadans, but the majority are Hindús. The Dhúsars claim to be descended from Brahmins, but do not intermarry with them or receive charity; they derive their name from Dhosi, a flat-topped hill near Nárnaul, where their ancestor, Chimman, performed his devotions. The famous Himu was a Dhúsar of Rewárí. Among the Banias the most numerous

class in Gurgáon are the Agarwáls, who trace their descent from Rájá Agarsen of Agroha in Hisár, whose eighteen sons married the eighteen snake daughters of Rájá Básak. The Agrís, or salt-workers, claim descent from the Rájpúts of Chittaur, and the Mallahs derive their origin from Runakta near Agrá.

Chief families.

The Gurgáon district is singularly wanting in Native gentlemen of influence; the causes of this are to be found in the former general resumption of revenue-free tenures and the levelling influences of the heavy settlement before 1838 and 1842. Muhammad Saraj-ud-din Haidar, the *istamràrdàr* of Farrukhnagar and Siwari, is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar. His father Captain Tafazzul Husain, belonged to an old and respectable family of *Muftis* at Rewárí, and was granted the villages of Farrukhnagar and Siwari on an *istamràr* tenure on account of his notable services at Nágpur during the Mutiny. Other leading families are the Rájpút *Chaudhrìs* of Hathín in Núh *tahsìl*, represented by Hanwant Singh and Mahtab Singh; the Rájpút *Chaudhrìs* of Bahorá, now represented by a minor, Manphúl; the Kazi *jàgìrdàrs* of Taorú; the Saiyad *jàgìrdàrs* of Turkiawas in Rewárí; the Saiyads of Rasulpur in Palwal, who did good service in the Mutiny; the Ahír family of Rewárí, now represented by Ráo Judhishtar Singh and Lál Singh, with its branches at Dharuhera, Asiaki and Nangal-Pathani; and the Ahír *Chaudhrìs* of Bhárawás and Saháranwás. Rája Fatteh Khán, *istamràrdàr* of Dhamlaka in Rewári; Qazi Mazhar-ud-din of Rewárí; *Chaudhri* Mehtab Khán of Sákras; and Nawáb Abdul Stár Khán, a relation of the former Nawáb of Farrukhnagar, may also be noticed. There are very respectable *Qànùngo* families seated at Palwal and Sohna, members of which occupy various grades in the public services; and among the merchants of Rewárí, Khushwakt Rai, Sheo Narain, and the family of Ganpat Ram hold a prominent position.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES & TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general

Chapter III, D. Village Communities and Tenures.

headings. In some villages a tenure is found which is neither full proprietary tenure nor hereditary tenancy, but between the two. It is called *milkiyat mahdúda*, "limited proprietary right," or *milkiyat arázi maqbúza*, "ownership of the land held." Its distinguishing feature is that, while the proprietor has full proprietary right over the land he occupies, he has no corresponding share in the common land and common income of the village, and is therefore hardly a member of the village community proper. Such tenures usually originate in a gift or sale of a portion of land only, the rights attached having been specially reserved at the time of the transfer. Gifts to religious institutions and gifts to illegitimate children are usually of this description. There are 190 villages in the district in which such tenures are found, and the total area thus held amounts to 4,852 acres.

Limited proprietary rights *(milkiyat mahdúda)*.

Periodical exchange of lands *(pànapalat)*.

The custom of periodical exchange of lands, known in this district as *pànapalat* (from *pàna*, a block of land, and *palat*, change), prevails in several villages of the Rewárí *tahsíl* and a few of Gurgáon. The owners of the village or more usually of a sub-division of the village, owning their land in common, divide it into several blocks *(pàna)*, which different bodies of them cultivate separately, exchanging blocks at the end of a fixed period, each body of proprietors cultivating all the blocks in turn. There is no universally acted on period; sometimes it is two or four or six years, and sometimes in the same village are found two different periods acted on. So sometimes there are two, sometimes four, sometimes eight blocks belonging to the same set of owners ond exchanged about among them. Usually the blocks are fixed and separately marked off, and simply change hands in regular recognised turn at the end of each successive period; but sometimes the land is redistributed, fields which formed one block being mixed up with fields that formed another block. Sometimes the blocks of land are approximately equal; sometimes one better than another; the different sets of proprietors taking the good and bad blocks in turn. Usually the block is not cultivated by an individual proprietor, but by a number who either cultivate the block in common or divide among themselves by lot for the period of their occupation. Generally the body of proprietors who practise this custom, besides the blocks periodically exchanged, hold permanently some part of their land which is exempt from the custom. A proprietor, occupying for the time a block of this nature, cannot mortgage or sell it, but may transfer his share in the whole land, the transferee taking his place and becoming bound by the custom as he was. Strange to say, this custom is not dying out. Although in 8 of the 36 villages in which it prevailed at the revision of settlement in 1859 it has now become obsolete, it has since then begun to be practised in 33 new villages, and is now acted on in 61 villages of the Rewárí *tahsíl*. It prevails also in 16 villages of the Gurgáon *tahsíl*, in 9 of which it does not seem to have been acted on at the time of last settlement. One of the questions put to the proprietors at the recent settlement regarding their customs and rights among themselves was, whether they could claim redistribution of their land. As a general rule, the reply was "No;" but in some cases, even where the land is entered as owned separately by the proprietors, they said occasions might arise in which redistribution

could be claimed. This is, however, so much opposed to the common custom, and so difficult to carry out without undue injury to individuals, that the courts should require clear proof of the custom before allowing it.

Alluvion and Diluvion.

The general rule determining the boundary between the Gurgáon villages and those in Bulandshahr and Alígarh, is that of following the deep stream of the Jamná, but to this rule there are three exceptions: the villages of Gurwári, Bághpur, and Bahrampur have fixed boundaries with the opposite villages; and at the present time portions of Gurwári and Bághpur are on the opposite bank of the Jamná, while the two Bulandshahr villages, which face Bahrampur, own lands on this side. Up to 1871 these detached portions were treated as in all respects parts of the present estates, but in that year the deep stream of the Jamná was declared in all cases the boundary of the Gurgáon district; and in consequence of this order the various detached portions were formed into separate revenue units.

Formerly the 10 per cent. rule prevailed in this district, but the Financial Commissioner, in his Secretary's letter to the Commissioner of Dehlí, No. 3128 of 29th May 1876, sanctioned the introduction, subject to the consent of the people, which has been given of the system of taking up every case of increment and decrement; but it was added that in working the system it was to be left to the discretion of District Officers to refrain from revising the assessment in cases where the alteration in the area of the holdings is small compared with the total area.

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The following figures taken from the village statements of the recent settlement show the areas cultivated by owners, occupancy tenants and other tenants, in each *tahsíl*, as at present constituted:—

Tahsil.	*Area in acres cultivated by*		
	Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Other tenants
Gurgáon	109,349	20,861	55,692
Rewárí	134,437	20,672	55,277
Palwal	111,069	19,521	21,066
Núh	150,051	27,930	39,800
Fírozpur	100,594	13,879	33,290
Total ..	605,500	102,863	205,125

Unfortunately the areas held under each description of rent are not available; but speaking generally it may be said that rents in kind are unknown in Palwal, very rare in Núh and Fírozpur, are about one-eighth of the whole in *tahsíl* Gurgáon, and in *tahsíl* Rewárí are paid for about half of the area held by tenants-at-will. For ordinary

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Tenants and rent.

bárání and well lands the ordinary share of the produce paid is one-third or, if the conditions of production are more than ordinarily favourable, two-fifths. On naturally irrigated lands, where the out-turn is good in proportion to the labour of cultivation, one half the produce is sometimes given; while on the other hand on salt wells and on very poor sandy soils the proportion falls to one-fourth. The straw is ordinarily kept by the tenant; but this and the natural products of *pálá (Zizyphus nummularia)* and *pula (Munj grass)* are ordinarily matters of special arrangement. Cash rates (*zabti*) are always taken on sugar-cane, tobacco, fodder crops, and garden produce.

Rents are being enhanced.

Hitherto the great majority of the tenants paying at cash rents have been holding at customary privileged rents, which had their origin in the days when land was plentiful and cultivators were few. During the last few years, however, and especially since the revision of the record of rights, there has been a marked tendency on the part of the owners to insist on their right to receive larger rents. Notices of ejectment are often served merely to enforce a demand for higher rent. Speaking generally, it may be said that, in the past, full rents were confined to, (*a*) estates owned by single individuals or families, or very small bodies of owners, (*b*) land cultivated by non-resident tenants, especially if these were of low caste, (*c*) the neighbourhood of towns. As population increases and the land is more and more subdivided among the owners, and the competition for holdings increases, rents will surely rise; although privileged rents will, no doubt, long continue to be paid by tenants holding under village communities of the same caste. If population continues to increase as in the past, many of the tenant class will be squeezed out of their holdings, and some system of emigration to less populous tracts will have to be arranged, but the recent great mortality has staved off this difficulty for many years to come. Of course this necessity might for a time at least be staved off by the introduction of higher cultivation or of other industries; but of the latter there seems but little chance, while as to the former, much of the soil of the west of the district is very poor.

Tenants sharing in the village management.

At the regular settlement the proprietors of many villages found their assessment so high that they were glad to get tenants to join them in working the village, and allowed them to share in all the profits of the farm on condition of sharing all the loss. In most cases these men were recorded as hereditary tenants, or as tenant *khewatdárs* sharing in the profit and loss, but often they were recorded as ordinary non-hereditary tenants. The assessments now are proportionately much lighter and the value of land much higher than it was, and the proprietors of most of such villages have seized the opportunity of the expiry of the settlement to get rid of these partners and to assume all the responsibilities and all the advantages of the farm themselves. They have been allowed to do so, as it appeared clear that those tenants were only in the position of joint farmers for the term of settlement, and that the proprietors had the right to resume all their rights when a new settlement began. In 250 villages, up to the present settlement, the proprietors had tenants sharing with them in the profit and loss of the farm In 242 of these they have now

themselves assumed the whole liabilities and reduced their former partners to the position of tenants only; and in eight the tenants still share the profit and loss.

Village officers.

Tahsil.	Zaildars	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Gurgaon	12	82	604
Rewari	14	119	769
Palwal	14	93	611
Nuh	12	185	822
Firozpur	12	124	717
Total	64	553	3,517

The figures in the margin show the number of village officers in the several *tahsils* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages, each main division of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The office of chief headman was instituted in 1878, on the introduction of the new settlement. Chief headmen are appointed only in villages where there are three or more headmen; they are elected by the votes of the proprietary body subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. They represent the body of headmen, and receive Government orders in the first instance, though in respect of the collection of land revenue they possess no special authority or responsibility.

Zaildárs.

The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildárs* stand in such the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headmen to those of his village. They and the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circles or villages; while the headmen collect a cess of five per cent. in addition to the revenue, for which they are responsible. The chief of each of three large subdivisions of the Meo tribe, which are not represented amongst the *zaildárs*, receives an assignment from the land revenue of Rs. 75 to 100 a year, and is styled *mámdár* but has no territorial jurisdiction and has no duties to perform beyond those of an ordinary headman The head-quarters of the *zail*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown on the next two pages. In making the division into *zails*, regard was had as much as possible to the tribe and clan of the proprietors of the villages, and the tradition of old revenue divisions. In many parts of the district there was no such clear basis of division to follow, and it was found necessary first to choose the *zaildárs*, the necessary qualifications being respectablity, hereditary influence, popularity among the headmen of the villages and usefulness to Government, and then to parcel out the villages among them. The boundaries of the *tahsils* are in all cases coincident with the boundaries of the *zails*, and in only a very few cases does a *patwári's* circle form part of two *zails*. Several of the *zaildárs* are men of no great influence, and have been appointed only because no better could be found, and because it was thought necessary to carry out the system consistently by placing every village in the district under some *zaildár*. Each man gets an allowance of one per cent. on the land revenue of his *zail*, including assigned land revenue,

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Zaildárs.

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue before the recent reductions.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	22	21,984	Játs.
	Bádsháhpur ...	24	20,698	Ahírs.
	Bhúndsí	25	17,794	Ahírs and Gújars.
	Sohná	16	13,143	Mahájans, Hindú Rájputs & Gújars
	Daulá	27	14,695	Gújars.
	Sailáni	15	13,976	Játs, Hindú and Musalmán Rájpúts
	Bahorá Kalán ...	15	23,637	Játs, Banias and Hindú Rájpúts.
	Sihi	29	17,969	Ahírs.
	Harsaru	12	17,789	Ahírs and Rángars.
	Sultánpur	20	18,723	Ahírs.
	Garhi Nathe Khán	19	21,562	Ahírs and Hindú Rájpúts.
	Farrukhnagar ...	3	1,800	Mahájans.
	Total ...	227	2,03,770	
Rewari.	Dahina	12	19,519	Ahírs.
	Nangal Pathání ...	18	19,638	Do.
	Parkhotampur ...	22	19,991	Ahírs & Músalman Rájpúts Rángars
	Guraorá	18	20,868	Ahírs.
	Mírpur	29	24,468	Ahírs and Játs.
	Dharuhera	20	22,424	Do.
	Turkiawás	30	15,778	Do.
	Rewárí	4	6,163	Mahájans and Dhúsar.
	Dhámlaka	39	19,032	Ahírs and Gújars.
	Bharawás	26	16,346	Ahírs.
	Rámpura	29	23,346	Do.
	Husainpur	29	17,462	Do.
	Balwárí	17	18,889	Hindú Rájpúts.
	Sháhjahánpur ...	16	17,699	Hindú Rájpúts and Ahírs.
	Total . .	309	2,61,623	
Palwal.	Pirthala	18	19,546	Játs.
	Dhatír	18	16,134	Do.
	Allika . . .	24	16,759	Do.
	Palwal	12	18,576	Mahájans and Gaurwáhs.
	Alawalpur	14	19,500	Játs.
	Sajwárí	21	20,444	Játs and Gaurwáhs.
	Rasúlpur	15	19,726	Játs Brahmins and Gújars.
	Sultánpur	14	20,017	Játs and Brahmins.
	Pingor	7	20,422	Játs.
	Kushak	12	23,700	Gújars.
	Hasanpur	14	18,259	Biloch and Játs.
	Bhidúki	7	18,118	Játs.
	Hodal . ..	8	22,692	Játs and Mahájans.
	Saundhad	11	23,992	Játs.
	Total ...	195	2,77,885	
Nuh.	Sondh	22	9,762	Ahírs and Meos.
	Táorú	9	9,133	Játs and Meos.
	Sunárí	28	8,082	Meos.
	Shikárpur	25	10,105	Do.
	Basai	31	24,090	Do.
	Núh	27	25,807	Meos and Khánzádás and Mahájan.
	Meoli	15	18,303	Meos.
	Sanghel	23	28,885	Meos.
	Baghaoli	31	26,736	Meos and Hindú Rájpúts.
	Mandkaula . .	23	32,012	Meos, Hindú Rájpúts and Játs.
	Hathín	39	32,343	Meos and Játs.
	Bahín	16	28,376	Meos, Hindú Rájpúts and Játs.
	Total . .	289	2,53,634	

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No of villages.	Annual land revenue before the recent reductions	Prevailing caste or tribe.
FIROZPUR.	Multhán ...	19	17,159	Meos.
	Bhádas	19	19,878	Do.
	Mándikhera	13	18,795	Do. and Khánzádás.
	Mahun	31	30,559	Do. do
	Firozpur	18	19,969	Do. and Mahájans.
	Dhadhauli Khurd	17	27,635	Do.
	Diwán	29	18,583	Do.
	Lohinga Kalán	22	17,585	Do
	Banarsi	21	13,855	Do.
	Autha	23	13,642	Do.
	Pemán Khera	17	16,589	Do.
	Nímka	15	17,364	Do.
	Total	244	2,31,613	
	Grand Total	1,264	12,28,525	

and is left to collect it for himself from the villages of his *zail*. This allowance is not a separate cess, but is deducted from the Government demand. There are, in the district, in all sixty-four *zaildárs*, drawing a total remuneration of Rs. 12,671—an average of Rs. 198 each.

Chief headmen (*Ala lambardárs*)

A chief headman has been appointed in each village having three or more headmen, except where, for special reasons, such as that the village was uninhabited or that the number of headmen was likely to be reduced to less than three, it was not thought expedient to make the appointment. The chief headman, like the *zaildár*, receives an allowance of one per cent. on the land revenue of his village, including assigned land revenue, which is deducted from the Government demand or revenue assignment before payment into the treasury or to the assignee. Of the 1,264 villages of the district, in 522 a chief headman has been appointed, their aggregate annual emoluments amounting to Rs. 7,932.

Headmen (*Lambardars*).

In many villages the number of *lambardárs* is inconveniently large in proportion to the number of proprietors and the size and land revenue of the village. Up to the recent settlement there were many villages, especially in the Palwal *tahsil*, in which leading proprietors other than headmen, generally called *pattidárs*, *thokdárs*, or *thulahdárs*, were accustomed to draw the *pachotra*, or 5 per cent. headman's dues on the land revenue of the sub-divisions of the village they represented. As under the Land Revenue Rules only headmen can draw the headman's allowance, this arrangement has been put an end to. In a few cases the *pattidár* has been appointed headman of his *patti*, but usually the representation and emoluments of the sub-divisions have been taken away from the *pattidár* or *thulahdár* and distributed among the headmen. It is probable that, by private arrangement, the headmen in some villages still allow these men to draw a part of the allowance, but no such arrangement has received sanction, and its continuance depends on the will of the headmen. The office of headman is looked on as strictly hereditary in the eldest branch of the family, and thus forms a notable exception to the

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general rule that all the sons share equally in the inheritance without regard to age. If the eldest son be dead or unfit, his eldest son, even though a minor, is considered to have a better right to the post than the second son. Many of the people are given to looking on the post more as one of emoluments than of responsible duties, and where a headman has died leaving no male lineal descendant, the proprietors often express a wish that the widow should be appointed to the post and take a life interest in it as in the other property. It seems to have been not unusual formerly to allow such an appointment, and when the recent settlement operations began, there were in the district 46 female *lambardárs*, most of whom were, no doubt, widows holding a life interest in the emoluments formerly held by their husbands as headmen. Of these, 34 are still recorded as *lambardárs*, but the tendency of late has been to refuse to appoint a woman to the post except for very special reasons.

Headmen (*Lambardárs*).

In many villages during the last settlement the hereditary tenants practically shared the farm with the proprietors, and in 22 cases hereditary tenants were recorded as headmen, drawing the headman's allowance on the land revenue he represents. As in these cases the proprietors have refused to allow the tenants to continue to share the farm with them, they have been removed from the post of headman, and now throughout the district no tenant holds such a post.

Village menials.

The *kamíns* or village menials here, as elsewhere, form a very important section of every agricultural community. They assist in field-work at busy seasons everywhere, and in Rájpút and other villages, where the women are secluded, the cultivation is carried on almost exclusively by *chamárs*. They ordinarily pay the *chaukídárá* tax, but no hearth-tax or other dues are taken from them. The butchers often carry on a brisk trade in cattle, and some of them are well-to-do and even wealthy, but the other classes of *kamíns* are generally not far removed from extreme poverty, and the failure of a single harvest reduces many hundreds of them to the verge of starvation, as they depend chiefly on contributions of grain given by the *zamíndár's* at harvest time. They are always the first to feel the pressure of scarcity and famine, and their migration from a village is always regarded as a great calamity and a sign of general impoverishment. The *chamárs*, *dhánaks*, and *kolís*, besides following their own special callings, often eke out a living by weaving coarse cloth. The goddess Mátá is a favourite deity with the *chamárs*, and the *chúhrás* worship Gurú Lál Beg, whose symbol is a bunch of peacock's feathers tied to the end of a pole. *Chamárs*, *dhánaks* and *kahárs* burn their dead, but *chuhrás* bury them. The carcases of horses, mules, donkeys and camels, always fall as a perquisite to the *chúhrás*, who also get a share varying in different villages from $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the flesh of dead bullocks and cows, while the remainder belongs to the *chamárs*. The *chamárs* also take all the hides, but in return are required to supply to the owner of the animal one pair of shoes for a cow's skin, and two pairs for that of a buffalo or bullock. The *kamíns* are not, as in some districts, divided into classes for public and private work, nor is there any fixed roster of service; but families of menials are, by hereditary custom, attached each to its own family of proprietors, and their rights and obligations are recognized from

Village menials.

generation to generation. In some villages, the dues of each class were fixed at Settlement, and recorded in the Administration paper, but in others they are settled by mutual arrangement, or left entirely to the discretion and liberality of the employer. As, however, the land-holders cannot get on without the *kamìn*, the latter is often master of the situation, and protects himself from injustice and oppression by threatening to desert his home. Even where rates of remuneration have been fixed, non-proprietors are generally left to make their own arrangements by mutual agreement. The numbers of the principal classes (extracted from the census report of 1881) are as follows:—

Chamàrs, 71,504; *chhràs*, 17,783; *kumhàrs* 14,261; carpenters, 10,655; blacksmiths, 5,503; weavers, 2,339; washermen, 3,446, barbers 12,342.

The duties of the *chamàr* are to mend shoes, carry fuel, assist in all kinds of agricultural operations, pitch tents and act as watchman for Government Officers in camp, carry bundles, and generally to act as *bulàhar* or village messenger. Besides the flesh and skins of dead animals, they get, in villages where dues are fixed, a quota of grain varying from 40 to 60 seers per annum from each family served, whether of owners or tenants, but sometimes a smaller allowance at harvest, and, in addition thereto, one barley cake per day. They generally receive a present in cash on the occasion of a son's marriage, but no fixed sum is prescribed.

The sweeper (*khàkrob*, *bhangì*, *chùhrà*) in return for keeping houses clean and removing night-soil, generally receives half a barley cake per day from each family served, a present at marriages, and fees in cash or grain according to agreement besides a share of the flesh of dead animals. He is often fed for a considerable time while marriages are going on. A sweeper sometimes acts as *bulàhar* and receives special allowances.

Potters (*kumhàr*) are required to supply earthen vessels free of charge to all proprietors, and for the camps of Government Officers, and the usual remuneration is 10 seers of grain per plough at every harvest, Rs. 2 in cash at the marriage of a daughter in a Musalmán family, Rs. 1-4-0 in a Hindú, and 4 annas at the wedding of a son, whether Musalmán or Hindú. The rates, however, vary very much in different villages, and in many places are not fixed at all. *Kumhàrs* also make money by letting out donkeys for hire and burning bricks.

The blacksmith (*lohàr*), and carpenter (*khàtì*, *barhaì*) are obliged to repair all agricultural implements, supplying fuel and tools, but receiving the necessary iron and wood from the owners. Payment is made for new implements and all other work. The dues of both are the same, *viz.*, a quota of grain varying from 20 to 45 seers per plough at each harvest, 2 annas on the marriage of a son, and a fee varying from 8 annas to Rs. 1-4-0, according to the caste, on the marriage of a daughter.

Washermen (*dhobi*) and water carriers (*sakkà*, *bhishti*) are only found in large villages, and where the women are secluded. The former is required to wash clothes for all male proprietors, and receives from those who employ him the same dues as the *kumhàr*. The latter supplies water where the women of the household cannot

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draw it, and receives from each family one cake per day, 10 to 15 seers of grain at each harvest, and fees of 4 annas on the marriage of a son, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on that of a daughter.

Village menials.

The barber (*hajjám, nái*) is expected to shave everybody free of charge, to take messages, arrange contracts of betrothal and marriage, and do various kinds of miscellaneous work. He sometimes gets a cake for shaving, and 10 seers of grain at harvest; but he depends chiefly on the presents given at betrothals and marriages, which vary according to the means and position of the parties from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for a son, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 14 for a daughter. There are very few *dooms* in the District. They take messages, negotiate betrothals and perform certain ceremonies at funerals, and are remunerated as barbers.

The *teli* (oil presser), *gadhriya* (shepherd), *julaha* (weaver), *rangrez* (dyer), *chípi* (calico printer), *sonár* (goldsmith), and *bhát* have no defined rights and obligations, but are paid by the job for work done and service actually rendered. *Jogis* and *fakírs* of various classes have already been noted.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held as returned in the Administration Report. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered; to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post; and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. They may be divided into two classes, *dohli* and *bhonda*.

Dohli tenures.

It is very common for an individual proprietor, and still more so for a whole village community to set apart a small piece of land, usually two or three *bigas*, to be held rent-free for the benefit of some temple, mosque or shrine; or to give a piece of land on similar favourable terms to a *pandit* or other person of a religious order. Such a grant is called a *dohli*, and the holder a *dohlidár*. So long as the purposes for which the grant was made are carried out, it cannot be resumed; but should the holder grossly fail to carry out the duties of his office, the proprietors can eject him and put in some one else under a like tenure. There were, at the recent Settlement, *dohli* tenures in 517 of the 1,264 villages of the district, and the area so held amounted to 3,704 acres.

Bhonda tenures.

The *bhonda* is like the *dohli*, a grant of a few *bigas* of land rent-free.

The principal difference is that, while the service for which the *dohli* is granted is something directly connected with religion, the

bhonda is given for some secular service, such as the duties of the village watchman (*chaukidár*) or messenger (*baláhar*). The *bhondadár* may be ejected on failure to fulfil the conditions of his tenure and perhaps in some cases at the will of the proprietors. It is simply an old-fashioned mode of paying for services. There were, at the recent Settlement, *bhonda* tenures in 820 of the 1,264 villages of the district, and the area held under the tenure amounted to 6,990 acres.

Bhonda tenures.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 711).

Agricultural labourers.

"The custom of employing hired field labourers is not quite general in this District, as the Játs and Ahírs, who own about one-sixth of the District between them, generally do their field work themselves. The other tribes of land-owners and cultivators, however, do employ *chamárs, dhánaks, kolis, julahás* and sweepers to weed and reap their crop at a money wage of 2 annas for a man, 1½ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child per day. Sometimes the wage is given partly or wholly in kind, the value being about the same as the cash wage. When not employed in field-labour, these classes earn their livelihood by weaving cloth, making shoes, mending harness, sweeping villages and otherwise providing for the wants of the villagers, who in this district generally pay them for these services in cash and not by an allowance of grain at harvest. The number so employed may be put down at about 8 per cent. on the total population.

"The condition of these field-labourers is not inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate holdings of their own. They are not so much indebted, as they have nothing to mortgage; they do not generally get credit from the village trader, but sometimes get wages in advance or borrow a little from each other. In an average year they subsist with ease from harvest to harvest on their earnings during the last harvest, and their wages for odd jobs, and the profit on their cloths, shoes, &c."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII, gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII, and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of Civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious: and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

The subject is discussed at some length at pages 332*ff* of the Famine Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures, the District Officer wrote as follows:—

No general description possible.

"In a district such as this containing such a variety of soil and caste and even climate, it is necessary to divide the agricultural community into classes, and describe their circumstances in some detail, no general

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description of their ordinary economic condition would apply to the whole community with any approximation to exactness.

"The circumstances which determine the condition of an agriculturist come in order of importance as follows :—

Factors in the economic condition of the agriculturists. First factor, caste.

"*(1.) Caste.*—As a general rule, whatever be the nature of the soil he cultivates or the incidence of the revenue he pays, the caste of the agriculturist, which determines his habits and customs and natural disposition will determine his economic condition. At the head of the prevalent castes in this district I would place the Ahírs, as the most industrious, thrifty, and prudent. Though much of the land occupied by them is of an inferior description, and the incidence of the revenue in Rewárí *tahsíl*, where most of the villages are owned by them, has for thirty years been very high as compared with the rest of the district, they have, by unremitting toil, compelled the soil to yield them a wonderful amount of produce, and have by prudent thrift kept themselves and their lands free from debt. Next to them come the Játs, who own many villages in the east and north-east of the district. Their land is very fertile, and in the Palwal *tahsíl*, where they form the chief portion of the land-owning class, the incidence of the revenue has been hitherto extremely light. In industry and thrift they are inferior to the Ahírs, though superior to other castes : while on the whole very well-to-do, they have not been careful to keep themselves free from debt and their land from mortgage. After them come the Rájpúts owning land chiefly in the centre of the district, and the Brahmins scattered here and there, but neither caste forming a very important element in the agricultural population. Last of all on the list come the comparatively lazy and superlatively unthrifty Meos, who own some 350 villages in the two southernmost *tahsíls* of the district (Núh and Firozpur). Without the excuse of a barren soil or an excessive revenue, they live so closely up to their income, are so negligent in developing the resources of their land, and indulge so in unwarranted expenditure, that the failure of one harvest plunges them irretrievably into debt. Last year's scarcity found many of them still burdened with debt contracted in the famines of 1860-61, and 1868-69, and has left them with 17 per cent. of their land heavily mortgaged, and much floating debt hanging over them besides.

Second factor, number of family.

"*(2.) The number of the family.*—Other things being equal, the lucky man who has few children has less difficulty in making ends meet. When the children are young, they make more mouths to feed, without any corresponding increase in the number of hands to work; and even when they become old enough to help in the fields, the cost of their food is greater than would be the hire of labourers to give the same amount of work at the most pressing times. Each child too must be married, and marriages are the great extravagance of the agriculturist's family—even where one contracting party exacts a sum of money from the other, the expenses of the ceremony are sure to exceed the income. The greater the number of births, the greater will be the number of deaths in the family; and each funeral too is an expensive affair—the brotherhood and the poor must be luxuriously and extravagantly feasted. There was a time not many years ago when the agriculturist who had a number of sons and daughters to help him to break up new land was likely to better his condition; but now throughout the greater part of the district the population has overtaken the land, and hired labour is cheap. Happy is the man whose quiver is not too full. As might be expected, the unthrifty Meos are famous for the number of their children.

Third factor, subdivision of land.

"*(3.) Sub-division of the land.*—This is closely connected with the last head. Where the family is a large one, the family holding is on the

death of the head, sometimes worked in common by the sons, but very frequently divided between them in equal shares. The practice of separating off distinctly the different shares of the land is encouraged by our revenue and law system, and is rapidly becoming more common; and as the increase of a holding by the death of a brother or uncle without heirs is much less common than its sub-division among the sons of the deceased proprietor, this practice leads to the rapid increase of small holdings, the produce of which is barely sufficient to supply the necessaries of life to the agriculturist and his family; and while the heads of families in the village community are gradually becoming more distinct in their individual rights and responsibilities, they have not yet learned to co-operate in the modern sense of the word. There is thus little to fall back on when a season of misfortune comes. The extent of sub-division is generally much influenced by the tenure of the village. Where the village is held in *bhayachára* tenure, as is usual among the Játs and Meos, the land is much sub-divided; and where the tenure is *pattidári*, as it often is among the Ahírs, the owners of a share in the village often hold and cultivate it in common, and can thus meet misfortune better than if they had to fight it single-handed.

Third factor, sub-division of land.

"(4.) *Facility of irrigation.*—The introduction of the Agrá canal into the eastern part of the district has vastly improved the condition of the agriculturists in that tract by increasing the productiveness of their land in much greater proportion than it increases the cost of production; but most of all by protecting them against seasons of drought—the great source of indebtedness and poverty. Although irrigation from the canal commenced only some four years ago, its good effects are already seen, and it is to be hoped that the standard of comfort of the Ját agriculturists benefitting therefrom will be decidedly raised before the population overtakes the increase of produce; provided, however, that their prosperity does not make them lazy, and that the proximity of the canal does not permanently enervate them, as seems to have been the case with the Ját land-holders on the Western Jamná Canal. There seems some danger of the latter calamity, for this year in particular fever has literally devastated the tract through which the canal passes; some villages have in a few months lost one-sixth of their population, and scarcely a man is to be found who has not been greatly reduced in strength by repeated attacks. But if this prove to have been an exceptional year, as there is some reason to hope, the great diminution of the population may even prove a blessing to the survivors. The facility of well-irrigation is also an important factor, as on this depends the protection of the land from drought, but it must be taken advantage of. The Ahírs work their deep wells night and day; the Meos often do not take the trouble to sink them when water is near.

Fourth factor, facility of irrigation.

"(5.) *Nature of soil.*—This factor, which at first sight seems most important, really comes low down in the list. The sandy soil of Rewárí produces enough to keep the thrifty Ahírs in comfort, while the comparatively rich soil of the Firozpur valley is heavily mortgaged to meet the extravagances of the thriftless Meos.

Fifth factor, nature of soil.

"(6.) *Incidence of the revenue.*—This too is of less importance than would at first sight seem probable. The Ahír land-owners of *tahsíl* Rewárí, hitherto notoriously heavily assessed, are much less indebted than the lightly assessed Meos of Firozpur, and less even than the much more lightly assessed Játs of Palwal, thrifty though the latter are said to be.

Sixth factor, revenue.

"(7.) *Status of agriculturist.*—There is much less difference between the condition of the owner of land, tenant with right of occupancy, and tenant-at-will throughout the greater part of the district, than would be expected. The vast majority of tenants with rights of occupancy, and a very large number of tenants-at-will, have hitherto held their land on

Seventh factor, status of agriculturist.

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condition of paying simply the revenue and cesses due thereon, and they have generally shared on equal terms with the owners in the common rights of the village. However, since the operations of the present settlement began, and more especially since the new assessments were announced last year, the tendency to distinguish more sharply between these classes of agriculturists has been rapidly growing. Tenants-at-will are called on to pay higher rents, or are ejected from land they have held for years on these favourable terms. Suits are instituted to have defined more exactly the rights of occupancy tenants and to enhance their rents. Property in land is becoming more valuable every day, and the rights of owners having been more clearly defined in the new settlement records, money-lenders are willing to advance larger sums than before on the security of land. Thus it is generally remarked that tenants-at-will have greater difficulty in borrowing than owners, or even than tenants with occupancy rights. All these tendencies may be expected to develop with remarkable rapidity in the few years following the close of the present settlement operations.

Seventh factor, status of agriculturist.

General condition of the people.

"The general condition of the agricultural population, then, may be said to be painfully dependent on the seasons; all their income comes from the land. Where a land-owner, besides the actual produce of his own separate holding, can count among his income the proceeds of hiring his cart between the busy times, or those of the sale of his *ghi*, he finds that in a year of drought even these are apt to fail him, for the difficulty of feeding his oxen and his buffaloes swallows up all the income they bring, and where a cultivator eke out the produce of his fields by his dues as a village menial or family priest, he finds the villagers, in seasons of scarcity, unable to pay him the full fee. The Játs of Palwal are now greatly protected against drought, but are in some danger of increasing their expenditure too fast, and losing some of their old industry and thrift; but they may be generally described as well off, especially the land-owners. They can easily stand a year of scarcity, and will probably soon recover themselves, though even they are, like all agriculturists, apt to neglect payment of the principal, and even of the interest, of a debt once contracted; and often carelessly allow the sum noted against them in the village money-lender's books to grow and grow until they can have little hope of paying it off, the wily banker knowing it to be his interest not to press for ready payment, but to encourage his debtor deeper into the toils, until he has become completely at his mercy. When this is so with men having such advantages as the Játs of Palwal, what must it be with the Meos? Their condition is rapidly becoming hopeless. They live so literally from hand to mouth, carelessly contracting debt for marriages, funerals, and petty luxuries even in average years, that when a year of drought comes they are thrown on the money-lender, who can make with them what terms he likes. During the past 15 months some five per cent. of the cultivated area of the two Meo *tahsils* of Núh and Firozpur has been mortgaged; and now 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area is so burdened that there is little hope of its ever being redeemed. The Meo land-owners are rapidly becoming practically reduced to the position of tenants? Their condition loudly calls for special consideration, though it is difficult to see what can be done for them. During the past year a large amount of revenue due from them has been suspended, but they have had to borrow for food, and the evil has only been reduced, not removed. Not a few who had no land to mortgage left the district to seek a means of livelihood elsewhere until better times. It is pleasant to turn from this state of things to that of the Ahírs in Rewárí. With all their disadvantages, their industry reduces the evils of a year of drought to a minimum, and their thrift supplies them with a means of tiding it over and reduces their expenditure for the

time. Though the drought of last year was as bad with them as anywhere, they paid their revenue, and that without contracting a larger amount of debt than they are likely to clear off in a year or two of favourable harvest, should they be fortunate enough to have them. The causes of debt are—(1), general extravagance, which leads to debt even in ordinary years; (2), marriages and funerals, the expenditure on which is enormously disproportionate to the income; (3), drought, which finds the agriculturist without any surplus saved, and kills his cattle, and compels him to borrow to pay the revenue and support his family; (4), neglect to pay the interest on debts already contracted, which rapidly multiply themselves."

Causes of indebtedness.

The following remarks are by Mr. Wilson:—

Mortgages.

"During the progress of settlement operations two statements of land mortgaged, which are here appended, were drawn up. The first statement shows the amount of land mortgaged at the end of June 1877, when the last instalment of the past settlement had been realized, and the new assessments had been announced, but had not yet come into effect; when a series of average years had brought the district to what may be considered its normal condition after the famine of 1868-69, and the coming drought of 1877 had as yet had no effect. The second statement shows the amount of land mortgaged during the following eighteen months, beginning with July 1877, and ending with December 1878. The percentages are taken on the cultivated area, as almost all the land mortgaged is cultivated land, and in calculating proportion of revenue to area it gives a better idea of the actual state of things if the productive area only be taken into account. At the end of June 1877, over six per cent. of the cultivated area of the district had been mortgaged in 20,000 separate transactions, to agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the proportion of 3 to 2, for a sum equal to 1½ year's revenue of the district,—the average amount of debt per acre mortgaged being Rs. 24, equivalent to 18 years' purchase of the revenue assessed. During the eighteen months which followed, while the redemptions from mortgage were insignificant, 4·41 per cent. more of the cultivated area was mortgaged for six *lakhs* or half-a-year's revenue, giving a rate of Rs. 14 per acre mortgaged, or 10½ years' revenue of the land mortgaged. Thus at the end of 1878, nearly 10½ per cent. of the cultivated area of the district was under mortgage, the burden being 21½ *lakhs* or 1¼ year's revenue of the district. During the same period of eighteen months ending December 1878, 1·14 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district was sold at Rs. 14 per acre, or 11 years' revenue of the land sold. The average area mortgaged in one transaction was seven acres, more than double the former average, and the proportion of mortgages to agriculturists and non agriculturists, respectively, was 2 to 5, instead of the former proportion of 3 to 2.

"The cause of this enormous increase in the transfers of land by, which 5½ per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district changed hands in the course of a year-and-a-half, is not far to seek. The almost entire failure of the rains of 1877 left the district destitute of the *kharíf* harvest and unable, from want of cattle and seed and seasonable moisture, to cultivate the ordinary extent of *rabi*. Many of the people living from hand to mouth, especially the improvident Meos, were driven at once to the money-lender, even before the first instalment of the new assessment became due; and as a thorough investigation into the rights of proprietors of land was just being completed, and the assessment for the next thirty years had been announced, it was possible to estimate with some certainty the value of land, and the money-lenders seem to have seized the opportunity to throw on the land by way of mortgage not only the value of the cash and

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Village Communities and Tenures

Mortgages

grain they then advanced, but all outstanding debts, or to have cleared them all off by purchasing the land outright, so that the sum representing the new burden of the land does not represent new debt, but includes much debt that formerly appeared only in the books of the money lenders

"The proportions of land mortgaged vary greatly in the different *tahsils* Firozpur, almost wholly inhabited by proverbially thriftless Meos, gives the highest figures Up to June 1877, nearly 13 per cent of the cultivated area of the *tahsil* had been mortgaged for 2½ years' revenue, in the following 18 months 6 per cent more was mortgaged for 1¼ year's revenue, and 2 per cent was sold during the same time At the end of 1878, 19 per cent of the cultivated area was burdened with 3¾ years' revenue of the *tahsil* Nuh, also chiefly inhabited by Meos, follows close behind Up to June, 1877, 11 per cent of the cultivated area of the *tahsil* had been mortgaged for 2¼ years' revenue, and during the next year and a half 5 per cent more was mortgaged, and 1 per cent was sold, leaving 16 per cent burdened with 3 years' revenue of the *tahsil* In the Ját *tahsil* of Palwal, which up to 1877 was lightly assessed, and which suffered less from the drought of 1877 78 than the other *tahsils*, 5 per cent had been mortgaged up to June 1877 for 1¼ year's revenue of the *tahsil*, and during the following year and a half 2 per cent more was mortgaged for a fifth of a year's revenue only, and very little land was sold So that here at the end of 1878 only 7 per cent of the cultivated area is burdened with 1⅜ year's revenue In the *tahsil* of Rewári, inhabited chiefly, by industrious economical Ahírs, which has always been highly assessed, and which, like Nuh and Firozpur, suffered greatly from the drought of 1877-78, only 1½ per cent of the cultivated area had been mortgaged up to June, 1877, for only one-ninth of a year's revenue of the *tahsil*, but during the eighteen months that followed 6 per cent of the cultivated area was mortgaged for a fourth of a year's revenue of the *tahsil*, and 1½ per cent was sold, leaving 7½ per cent of the cultivated area burdened with only a third of a year's revenue of the *tahsil* In the Gurgáon *tahsil*, up to June 1877, 2 per cent of the cultivated area had been mortgaged for a fourth of a year's revenue, and during the following 18 months 1½ per cent more was mortgaged for a sixth of a year's revenue, and 1 per cent was sold, leaving 3½ per cent. of the cultivated area burdened with half a year's revenue of the *tahsil*

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA and IIIB. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III, at pages 57—60.

Agricultural calendar.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA and IIIB. The following account of the chief agricultural operations for each month of the year was drawn up by Mr. Channing.

Asárh, June—July.—In this month the farmer hopes for plenty of rain in heavy showers with intervals of sunshine and westerly wind. As soon as the rain falls the land is ploughed over, and the sowing of the *kharíf* commences. If there is too much rain and cloudy weather without breaks of sunshine, the crops do not come up properly.

Sáwan, July—August.—Rain and sunshine are still both required: if there is too much rain the crops are liable to rot, or be mildewed; if there is too much sunshine with westerly wind, they dry up. The sowing of the later *kharíf* crops, such as *júár* is completed early in the month; and those formerly sown are weeded. Locusts occasionally attack the crops. Ploughing for the *rabi* commences.

Bhádon, August—September.—Occasional heavy rain with intervals of sunshine is still required much as in *Sáwan*. The ploughing for the *rabi* and the weeding of the *kharíf* continue: and the crops have to be guarded from the depredations of birds. There is some danger of injury to the crops from young locusts. Indian corn and *barti* are cut.

Kuár, September—October.—A few occasional showers do good, but too much rain will blacken the *bájrá*, and cause the cotton pods to drop off. Sunshine and a drying wind are required to ripen the *kharíf* crops, but if a hot westerly wind blows, it dries them up *Bájrá* is cut in the latter half of the month, and cotton begins to bear. The *júár* has to be watched. Ploughings for the *rabi* continue,

Chapter IV, A. Agriculture and Live-Stock.

and the land is gone over with a *mez* (a flat heavy piece of wood), and the surface levelled so as to retain the moisture. Towards the end of the month, the first sowings of gram and barley begin.

Agricultural calendar.

Kátak, October—November.—Unless the previous rains have failed, no rain is required in this month. The harvesting of *bájrá* and the autumn pulses is finished, the picking of cotton continues, and part of the *júár* is cut. The *rabi* crops have to be sown, and those which are to be irrigated are watered from the wells. There is but little leisure for the farmer during this month.

Mangsir, November—December.—Cotton pickings continue: the rest of the *júár* and the *pálú (Zizyphus nummularia)* and *pula (Munj grass)* are cut. The *rabi* sowings are completed, and the *kharíf* crops are threshed out and stored. Sunshine, but not with too strong a heat, is needed, rain is not required. The wells are hard at work irrigating the *rabi* crops.

Poh, December—January.—Towards the end of the month the winter rains are hoped for, but they should not continue too long together without breaks of sunshine and drying wind, or the crops will mildew. Until the rain falls the wells continue to be worked; afterwards ploughings for the *kharíf* commence. A southerly wind is considered a good sign of rain in the winter months. If the frosts are severe they damage the cotton, *arhar*, and gram.

Mágh, January—February.—In the beginning of the month, rain, as in the end of Poh, does good: if required, the wells are worked. Ploughings for the *kharíf* continue; melons are sown and tobacco is planted out; the cotton is cut down. A month of comparative leisure to the farmer.

Phagún, February—March.—Gentle westerly winds with sunshine and no rain are required; hail storms are feared. Sugarcane is planted out; ploughings for the *kharíf* continue, and the *rabi* crops have to be watched and watered.

Chait, March—April.—Drying westerly winds, not so violent as to scorch up or beat down the crops, are required with sunshine. Rain does harm; the danger of hail-storms continues. During the first half of the month wheat is still watered. The crops have to be watched, and during the latter half of the month, barley, *sarsau*, and gram are cut. Early cotton is sown on irrigated lands.

Baisákh, April—May.—The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is now completed; and the harvested crops are trodden out and winnowed. Hot westerly winds are desired: rain does harm. Tobacco, early cotton, and spring *júár*, where this has been sown for fodder, are watered.

Jeth, May—June.—Until about the end of the month the same kind of weather is required as in Baisákh. The *rabi* crops are now stored; tobacco is cut; early cotton and *júár* are watered, and if rain falls, the land is ploughed for the *kharíf*, and *bájrá* is sown. The *zamindárs* have little to do in this month, and employ their leisure in putting their houses in order against the advent of the rains.

In Baisákh the earth is said to be asleep and should be left to repose in quiet; Wednesday is a good day for sowing and Friday for harvesting; and on Tuesday the earth should not be dug, no should a plough be first started on that day.

Crop areas.

According to the Annual Revenue Reports the area sown for each harvest since 1867 has been as follows, (in thousands of acres):—

Year.	*Rabi.*	*Kharif.*	Total.
1867-68 ...	278	638	916
1868-69 ...	182	530	712
1869-70 ...	339	612	951
1870-71 ...	348	618	966
1871-72 ...	327	605	932
1872-73 ...	349	682	1,031
1873-74 ...	478	425	903
1874-75 ...	378	582	960
1875-76 ...	442	515	957
1876-77 ...	453	490	943
1877-78 ...	514	242	756
1878-79 ...	299	475	774
1879-80 ...	372	493	865
1880-81 ...	311	603	914
1881-82 ...	299	620	919
1882-83 ...	314	574	888
Average of 16 years ...	356	544	900

In this statement land cropped for both harvests (*dofasli*) is shown under each harvest, so that a deduction has to be made from the totals on this account. The average *dofasli* area may be estimated in round numbers at 20,000 acres. The average area cultivated during the ten years previous to 1877 was 907,000 acres; but if taken for the eight years previous to 1877 the average is 935,000 acres, while for the six years since 1877 the average is only 833,000. The figures given in the Revenue Reports are not trustworthy, but so far as they go, they seem to show that the average area actually cultivated in ordinary times is 9½ *lakhs* of acres; that of the 987,000 acres returned at settlement as under the plough (cultivated) 50,000 acres or about 5 per cent. should be considered as ordinarily fallow; that besides this, cultivation has on the average since 1877 fallen off from nine and one-third *lakhs* of acres to eight and one-third *lakhs* or by 10 per cent. but is now being extended again.

Agricultural appliances. Plough cattle.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned at various periods in the Administration Report.

The number of plough-cattle returned at Settlement (1872—76) is as follows:—

Tahsil.	*No. of cattle as given in village Note-books.*
Palwal	25,424
Firozpur	20,378
Núh	28,426
Gurgáon	18,167
Rewárí	19,926
Total ...	112,321

This gives a pair of bullocks to every 17½ acres of cultivation, the proportion for the different *tahsils* being a pair to every 22 acres in Rewárí, 20 in Gurgáon, 16 in Palwal, 14 in Núh, and 16 in

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Agricultural appliances. Plough cattle.

Fírozpur. In the two former *tahsils* the proportion of light soil is large, but on the other hand irrigation from wells is much practised, while in the three latter *tahsils*, though well irrigation is not much practised, the prevalence of the harder soils makes a larger number of bullocks necessary, and the people generally say that a pair of bullocks cannot work more than 13 acres properly. In the Rohtak district according to an enumeration made during settlement in 1875, there were 97,036 bullocks, or a pair to every 18½ acres of cultivation. In the Delhí district, according to an enumeration made during settlement, there were 80,610 plough-cattle, or a pair to every 13 acres of cultivation. In the Kosí *tahsíl* of the Mathrá district, which adjoins *tahsíl* Palwal to the south and resembles it in its most important features, there were at settlement 11,547 plough-cattle, or a pair to every 14½ acres. From a comparison of all these figures and a consideration of the circumstances of the different districts, it may be said that in a time of prosperity, to keep up a good standard of cultivation throughout the district, there ought to be in the Gurgáon district about 110,000 plough-cattle, or a pair to every 18 acres of cultivation. The drought of 1877–78 was dreadfully fatal to the cattle, as the failure of rain not only prevented the growth of the usual supply of fodder, but deprived the cattle of the grass on which they depend during the monsoon months. Everything eatable was soon consumed, and the cattle died rapidly and in great numbers. The plough-cattle being the most valuable were preserved to the last; but so complete was the failure of fodder that not even the bullocks, on which the hopes of the peasant for future crops depend, could be preserved from starvation. According to an enumeration made at the time the loss of plough-bullocks was as shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Former number.	Number dead.
Palwal	13,301	3,329
Núh . .	20,000	11,000
Fírozpúr	19,860	8,422
Gurgáon	17,500	7,250
Rewárí .	28,000	1,693
Total ..	98,661	31,694

This enumeration was evidently a very rough one, and not to be accepted as at all exact. The number of cattle previously existing is evidently understated in Palwal and overstated in Rewárí; but it may be taken as certain that in 1877-78 some 30,000 bullocks, or say a fourth of the plough-cattle then in the district, died; that the loss was least in the Hindú *tahsíls* of Rewárí, with its large area of well irrigation, and of Palwal with its canal and river; and greatest in the Musalmán *tahsíls* of Núh and Fírozpur, with their cultivation almost wholly dependent on the local rainfall and their thriftless Meo population.

Irrigation

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 10 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, nine per cent. from wells, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them :—

Number of wells.	Depth to water in Feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per Wheel or Bucket.		Cost of Gear.	Acres irrigated per Wheel or Bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without Masonry.	Number of Pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
1,671	...	20	500	20	2	120	22	9	3
2,156	20	30	700	30	2	120	22	9	3
2,267	30	40	800	35	2	160	22	8	3
2,073	40	60	950	40	2	160	22	7	3
1,187	60	80	1,000	50	3	300	25	6	2
426	80	...	1,200	...	3	300	25	1	2

The irrigation is wholly by rope and bucket. The higher spring-levels are found near the canal in Palwal, Núh, and Fírozpur, in the Landhoa valley in Fírozpur, and near the Jamuá and the Najafgarh and Kotla *jhíls*. Water is found at greatest depths in the west of the Rewárí *tahsíl*. Of the wells shown above, 2,444 are unbricked. As might be expected from the varied configuration of the country, the depths to water are very diverse, ranging from under 10 feet to over 120 feet. In some parts of the district, as in the low-lying flooded-tracts of Núh, in the villages near the hills, where the depth to water is great, and in some tracts where the soil is good but the water somewhat deep and not very good, the area under well irrigation in years of average rain-fall is unimportant. In some of these tracts well irrigation, from the saltness or depth of the water, is practically impossible; in others, the wells exist and are worked when the season is unfavourable for dry cultivation, although the expenses are too great to make it worth while to use the wells much when the rains are favourable. In other parts of the district, and especially in *tahsíl* Rewárí and parts of *tahsíl* Gurgáon, the well-irrigated area is comparatively large and the produce raised on the well land is very important. The bucket and rope or *lao-charas* system of working the wells prevails throughout the district; the Persian-wheel is absolutely unknown. One immense well at Biwan, known as Rájá Bal's well, and dating from before the advent of the present Meo owners of the village in the Fírozpur *tahsíl*, has room for twelve *laos* and possesses an inexhaustible supply of water; but most wells have only one or to *laos*. The area which can be irrigated from a *lao* varies greatly according to depth and supply of water, and the character of soil and the season. For a well of about 30 feet deep about ten acres may be taken as an average. Where water is near the surface, *dhenklis*, *i. e.*, lever buckets, are sometimes used, especially for market gardening near towns; but the area thus irrigated is insignificant. In many parts of the district, *kachcha* wells, *i. e.*, wells without masonry cylinders, are numerous; they are constructed with cylinders made either of timber or of wattled branches, and last very various periods according to the character of the soil and the rain-fall; in other parts the character of the sub-soil makes the construction of such wells impracticable. The statement on the next page shows the relative importance of well-irrigation in various parts of the district. Information concerning the water-supply of the district will be found in Chapter 1, (pages 2—7).

Chapter IV, A. Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Irrigation

Statement showing amount of Land Revenue due to well irrigation for each assessment circle of Gurgáon District.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Amount of Land Revenue due to well irrigation.	Average area irrigable per duo in acres.	Percentage of total assessment due to well irrigation.
		Rs.		
GURGAON.	Bahora	7,077	12	21·99
	Pahár	1,169	7	9·21
	Dahri	637	7	4·05
	Sohná	2,858	7	14·73
	Sailáni	1,467	6	6·77
	Sihi	3,556	9	23·11
	Sáhibi	3,904	15	20·26
	Kásan	604	8	6·98
	Farrukhnagar	8,104	12	25·35
	Gurgáon	5,798	7	15·24
	Adjoining Dahar	900	8	8·38
	Total ...	36,074	...	. .
REWARI.	Sháhjahánpur	1,816	7	16·22
	Pahár	7,134	7	20·89
	Kanaáoti	6,762	11	24·75
	Rewárí	5,826	4	24·98
	Sáhibi	19,517	11	30·82
	Pálháwás	6,245	10	21·33
	Magda Salt	9,539	11	18·59
	Mundi	5,205	8	20·89
	Total . .	62,044	...	...
PALWAL.	Bhuder	1,686	9	12·99
	Dahri	2,889	8	16·39
	Khádar	1,449	8	11·51
	Khádar Bángar	4,221	8	13·85
	Bángar	20,317	7	9·51
	Total ...	30,562 *27	...	
NUH.	Bángar	6,288	6	5·68
	Táorú	6,777	7	16·37
	Dahar	3,587	5	2·98
	Total . .	16,632	...	.
FIROZPUR.	Chiknot	540	5	2·77
	Landoha	2,016	3	3·91
	Mándíkhera . . .	3,941	12	14·13
	Bhuder	8,082	6	16·35
	Púnáhána	5,024	6	6·60
	Total ...	19,603	. .	.
	GRAND TOTAL ..	146,942	8	. .

* From Tánk.

Tahsil.	At Settlement, 1872-76.
Palwal	12,621
Firozpur	5,378
Núh	4,456
Gurgáon	15,638
Rewárí	36,492
Total	74,585

According to the Settlement measurements (1872-76) the area actually irrigated from wells was then 74,585 acres, distributed as shown in the margin.

The number of wells at Settlement, and the number actually used this year (1882-1883) are as follows :—

Tahsil.	No of wells at Settlement.			No of *lacs* fit to use at Settlement		Average area irrigable (in acres) as estimated at Settlement.		Actually in use 1883.				Average area actually irrigated. 1883.	
	Out of use.	Fit to use.						Wells.		*Lacs.*			
		Pakka.	*Kachcha.*	*Pakka.*	*Kachcha.*	Per well.	Per *lac*	*Pakka.*	*Kachcha.*	*Pakka.*	*Kachcha.*	Per well.	Per *lac.*
Palwal ..	286	1,325	742	2,083	748	10	7	885	242	1,224	235	8	6
Firozpur .	144	1,146	339	1,772	236	8	6	613	104	859	104	8	6
Nuh .	183	1,131	219	1,704	192	8	6	602	101	782	101	7	6
Gurgaon ..	360	1,601	81	2,102	83	12	9	1,397	62	1,799	62	11	9
Rewárí ..	154	1,989	995	3,033	1,087	14	10	1,861	1,075	2,664	1,054	13	10
Total	1,117	7,186	2,376	10,694	2,346	11	8	5,358	1,584	7,328	1,556	11	8

Canal irrigation.

The introduction of the Agrá canal has been a great boon to the eastern part of the district, and greatly instigated the effects of the drought of 1877-78, especially in the Palwal *tahsíl*. Since its introduction in 1875, the areas irrigated in each harvest have been as follows :—

Year.	*Kharif.*	*Rabi.*	Total.
1874-75 ...	...	9,405	9,405
1875-76 ...	2,167	7,387	9,554
1876-77 ...	4,848	10,265	15,113
1877-78 ...	16,789	31,837	48,626
1878-79 ...	11,828	29,447	41,275
1879-80 ...	5,830	5,175	11,005
1880-81 ...	9,814	31,054	40,868
1881-82 .	14,875	28,105	42,980
1882-83 ...	16,212	about 28,000	44,000

The area irrigated naturally varies with the nature of the rainfall, and was largest in the year of severest drought (1877-78), and smallest of late years in 1879-80 when the rainfall was unusually abundant. The irrigation is distributed as follows :—

Tahsil.	No. of villages in which irrigation takes place.	Area irrigated (in acres)		Percentage of average on total cultivated area of *tahsil*
		In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	
Palwal ..	101	25,494	26,374	13
Firozpur ..	11	2,297	2,414	1½
Núh	25	9,974	12,145	5
Total .	137	37,765	40,933	9

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Canal irrigation.

Palwal *tahsíl* thus benefits most from the canal, and in that *tahsíl* it has largely supplanted well irrigation A number of new distributaries are now in course of construction or about to be commenced, and it is probable that the next few years will see a further great development of canal irrigation in this district. The presence of the canal must have greatly increased the produce of those parts of the district during the years of scanty rainfall, but it has not been an unmixed benefit, for, as already noted, it has caused all *kachcha* wells in its neighbourhood to fall in, and in some villages it seems to have helped to cause land to fall out of cultivation by cutting off a part of their area and lengthening the distance daily travelled by the peasant to and from his fields by making him go round by a distant bridge. The fever which decimated the villages in its neighbourhood in 1878 was by some ascribed to the introduction of canal irrigation into a dry country; but the fact that in the following year the parts of the district away from the canal suffered just as much from fever tells against this supposition.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops, as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 247.)

"Percentage of cultivated area which is manured :—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total	Remarks.
Irrigated land	19	25	56	100	Percentage of *dofasli* on cultivated, 3 per cent
Unirrigated land	2	2	96	100	
Total	5	6	89	100	

"The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is 200 maunds. The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land occasionally manured is 300 maunds every second year. Little attention is paid to any regular course of cropping The unmanured land is generally cultivated only for one harvest, and the rest it gets during the other harvest is thought sufficient. *Jádr* is not sown in the same land two years in succession Cotton is not sown after *bájrá* In all other cases, in deciding what crop to sow, regard is paid to the kind of soil and amount of rain-fall, without any consideration as to what the previous crop was. The second crop most commonly taken is gram, or more rarely barley and gram after *bájrá*: occasionally, if the rains have been very heavy and the prospects of the *rabi* are good, the *juár* is cut before it is ripe, so as to make room for the second crop."

Principal staples

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below :—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880 81.	1881 82.
Kangni	677	155	Other drugs and spices	694	671
China	361	108	Linseed	10	
Matr	46	120	Mustard	3,102	2,608
Másh (Urd)	4,127	2,954	*Til*	1,221	2,309
Mung	12,068	10,237	*Tára Mira*	2,930	2,965
Masur	106	157	Hemp	1,069	317
Arhar	295	922	*Kasumbh*	313	428
Coriander	342	112	Other crops	27,183	46,709
Ginger	1				
Chillies	551	445			

Cotton.

The following description of the principal staples and of the method of their cultivation is extracted from Mr. Channing's Settlement Report:—

The area found under cotton at the settlement measurements was 76,341 acres; of this some 72,000 acres belonged in nearly equal shares to the Palwal, Fírozpur, and Núh *tahsils*; very little cotton is grown in Rewárí or in Gurgáon, except towards Sohná and Sailáni on the borders of Núh. The cotton of the Fírozpur valley is esteemed the best. The estimates of the yield of uncleaned cotton per acre varied in different circles from 3½ to 6½ maunds; and amounted in the whole district to 374,840 maunds, an average of about 4 maunds 36 seers per acre; the yield of cleaned cotton is ordinarily reckoned one-third of that of the uncleaned. Cotton is sown in the end of *Chait*, March—April, or in *Baisákh*, April—May, on wells, or where there are other means of irrigation; and on rain lands in *Asárh*, June—July, as soon as the first rain falls. The land is generally ploughed three or four times, commencing in *Mágh*, January—February; the seed is sown broad-cast, having been first rolled in cowdung, so as to separate the individual seeds; about eight seers go to the acre. Cotton sown on wells has to be watered every fifteen or twenty days until rain falls: weeding is needed three or four times; ten labourers will weed half a *bigha* in a day for a rupee. The early sown cotton begins to bear in *Bhádaun*, August—September, and the later sown in *Kátak*, October—November; the plants continue to bear until they are killed off by frost; and the great advantage gained by sowing early cotton is that it generally brings out all its pods before the frost comes. If there is too much rain, or if, as in 1877, too much hot westerly wind, the pods are not formed. At the time of the settlement most of the cotton grown was sown on rain lands; but no doubt the Agrá canal will cause a great extension of the cultivation of early cotton in Palwal and the adjoining parts of Núh and Fírozpur;* and both the area under cotton and the average produce will from this cause tend to increase. On the other hand, years in which the rains begin late will ordinarily be marked by a great falling off in the area under *bárání* cotton; and when the rains are late or the frosts early, the out-turn will be affected. Only one kind of cotton is grown in the district; it is the ordinary native kind. The plants are not allowed to stand for a second year.

Wheat.

The area under wheat at Settlement was:—

		Acres.
Chahi	...	11,578
Dahri	. .	32,940
Bárání	. .	20,469
	Total	64,987

In addition to this, 19,123 acres were found under wheat mixed with gram, and 2,558 acres under wheat mixed with barley. Gurgáon is not distinctively a wheat-growing district; the total area cropped with wheat, either alone or mixed, amounted to only some 8½ per cent. of the total area under crop; probably the Agrá canal will cause

* The area under cotton irrigated from the Agrá canal in 1878-79 was 7,896 acres, and in 1883-84 14,000 acres.

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Wheat.

a considerable extension of its cultivation.* Taking the *tahsìls* in order, in Gurgáon wheat is mainly grown on the flooded lands near the Najafgarh *jhìl*, and on those in the Sailáni and Bahora circles; in Rewárí it is almost entirely a *chàhì* crop, and is found chiefly in the Magda Salt and Sáhibi circles; the sandy soils which prevail over the greater part of Gurgáon and Rewárí are ordinarily too poor for wheat; in Núh not much wheat is grown in the Táorú and Bángar circles; but the low-lying Dahar circle with its strong soil and abundance of water contained, at the settlement measurements, one-third of the total area under wheat in the district; in Palwal, wheat and barley are grown in fairly equal proportions on the well-lands, and wheat is the distinctive spring crop of the *khadar* soils. In Firozpur, the Chìknot circle with its heavy black soil shows, like the neighbouring tract in Núh, a large area under wheat, but in the other circles barley predominates. In short, where natural irrigation is abundant and the soil contains a large proportion of clay, there wheat is the favourite grain; elsewhere the preference is given to barley, which can do better on the lighter soils and requires less manure and less irrigation. Mr. Channing's estimates of yield per acre varied from 9 maunds to 16½ maunds on well lands, from 6 to 11 maunds on *dahri* lands, and from 4 to 8 maunds on *bàràni* lands · he estimated the total yield of *chàhì* wheat at 141,191 maunds, being an average of about 12 maunds 8 seers per acre, that of *dahri* wheat at 329,733 maunds, or an average of about 10 maunds per acre; and that of *bàràni* wheat at 142,583 maunds, or an average of a little under 7 maunds per acre. To this may be added the estimated produce of wheat with barley, 23,797 maunds, averaging about 9 maunds 12 seers per acre, and 162,817 maunds of mixed wheat and gram, averaging about 8½ maunds per acre; wheat and barley mixed are more commonly sown on well lands than wheat and gram, and hence the average produce per acre is larger: total 613,507 maunds unmixed wheat and 186,614 maunds with gram or barley. In years of at all deficient rain-fall, the production of wheat will be especially liable to contract, except on lands protected by artificial irrigation; and even on the well lands, the tendency under such circumstances would be to supplant wheat by barley, as the latter requires fewer waterings. For wheat the land ought to be ploughed five or six times; the seed is sown with a drill in November or the beginning of December, one maund to the acre, 1 maund 8 seers on *chàhì* land. If the rainy season has been a good one, wheat on *chàhì* land is sown without further irrigation; otherwise the land is given one watering (*pàleo*), and ploughed over two or three times, and then the seed is sown. The crop is then watered every twenty days or so, getting some three to five waterings according to the character of the winter rains; it is sometimes, but not generally, weeded once; and is reaped in the beginning of *Baisàkh*, *i. e.*, about the middle of April.

Barley

The areas under barley at settlement were—

* The area under wheat irrigated from the Agrá canal in 1878-79 was 6,475 acres, besides 983 acres under wheat mixed with barley or gram; and in 1882-83, 7,900 and 5,650 acres respectively.

† The area under barley irrigated from the Agrá canal in 1878-79 was 10,684 acres, in addition to 6,130 acres barley mixed with gram, and in 1882-83, 1,550 and 7,600 acres respectively.

	Acres.
Chàhì	53,629
Dahri	11,023
Bàràni	41,657

Barley.

and under barley mixed with gram, 72,499 acres; this acreage amounts to about 17½ per cent. of the total area under crop. Of the *chàhì* barley, more than one-half belongs to *tahsìl* Rewárí, and nearly one-fourth to *tahsìl* Gurgáon; in Gurgáon too the tracts which give the largest areas under *chàhì* barley are the circles nearest Rewárí. Barley is indeed the predominant crop of the well lands throughout the district, except along the Jamná; but where the soil is light and sandy, as in the Gurgáon and Rewárí *tahsìls* and circles Táoru of Núh and Bhuder of Palwal, there its predominance becomes an almost exclusive possession. The estimates of the yield of *chàhì* barley per acre varied in the different circles from 12 to 17½ maunds, and amounted on the whole *chàhì* area to 803,836 maunds, an average of about 15 maunds per acre. The barley of the *dahri* lands belongs mostly to the Gurgáon *tahsìl* and the southern part of the Fírozpur valley; barley either alone or mixed with gram is the ordinary crop of the sandy flooded soils. The estimates of the produce in the different circles varied from 10 maunds to 13½ maunds per acre, and amounted in the whole district to 126,054 maunds, an average of a little under 11½ maunds per acre. The extent to which the unirrigated lands are sown in any given year with barley or barley and gram varies greatly according to the character of the rains; when these have been good, large areas are thus sown in *tahsìls* Palwal, Fírozpur and Núh, and to a smaller extent in Gurgáon and Rewárí: as a general rule, it may be said that in a favourable season barley and gram can be produced everywhere, except on the very poor and sandy soils: but it is pre-eminently the spring crop of the Bángar circles of Núh, Palwal and Fírozpur, and the south of the Fírozpur valley: the out-turn depends mainly on the winter rains. The estimate of the total out-turn was—*bàràni* barley, 300,708 maunds, or 7 maunds 9 seers per acre;—barley and gram 544,801 maunds, or about 7½ maunds per acre;—total production of barley, and barley and gram, 1,775,309 maunds. Barley is sown at the same time as, or some ten days before wheat; like wheat, it is sown with a drill, and the same amount of seed is required per acre. The land is ploughed once or twice less often than wheat, and it can do with one or two fewer waterings, and it is rarely, if ever, weeded. It is cut some fifteen days before wheat.

Gram.

The only other spring crop which occupies any large area is gram, shown at settlement as grown in 68,986 acres. Gram can be produced in most soils, except in loose *bhur*, and is the crop which grows best in very hard clay, such as is found in low-lying lands liable to long-continued flooding. The estimates of its out-turn per acre varied from 5 to 10 maunds in different circles, and amounted in the whole district to 528,616 maunds, or a little over 7½ maunds per acre. Gram is sown with a drill, some 20 seers to the acre, in October or November, before barley, and after only one or two ploughings; it is rarely, if ever, irrigated from wells, nor is it weeded;*

* The returns of the Agrá canal show 3,499 acres under gram in 1878-79, and in 1882-83,12,725 acres.

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it is cut at about the same time as wheat, and then, after the pods have been separated from the plant by tossings about with a fork, is trodden out in the usual manner. It is liable to suffer from frost, and is said also to be damaged by lightning when in flower.

Bàjrà.

Bàjrà is the great *kharìf* crop of all the more sandy parts of the district; and in some circles, such as the Táorú circle of Núh and several of the Gurgáon and Rewárí circles, is by far the most important article of produce. It occupied in the year of settlement measurement 289,962 acres, or nearly 29 per cent. of the area under crop. The estimates of its yield per acre varied from 4 to 6 maunds in different circles, and for the whole district gave a total yield of 1,592,850 maunds, or an average of about 5½ maunds per acre. It is sown as soon as the rains fall both broad-cast and drilled, about a seer-and-a-half to the acre: the land is ploughed two or three times to prepare it, and the crop requires one or two weedings: it is only irrigated in droughts;* and its harvesting commences about the end of September, and it is generally off the ground in time for a second crop of gram or barley and gram to be sown, if the season has been a good one.

Jùàr.

In the better soil *jùàr* takes the place of *bàjrà* as the main *kharìf* crop: its predominance is especially marked in the Bángar circles of Núh, Palwal, and Fírozpur. The settlement statements show 155,228 acres under *jùàr*, or about 15½ per cent. of the total area under crop; the estimates of its yield per acre varied in the different circles from 5 to 8 maunds, and amounted to a total of 1,210,576 maunds, an average of about 7 maunds 33 seers per acre. *Jùàr* is sown in July and up to the middle of August, and it is cut in November. The seed sown amounts to about 10 seers per acre, or when the plant is cultivated for fodder (*chàr*), to about a maund or a little over. *Jùàr* is not generally irrigated,† but does sometimes receive one or two waterings; it is weeded once, unless it is sown for fodder. On the shores of the *jhìls*, *chari* is sown in *Phàgan* (February—March) and reaped in *Asàrh* (June—July): the settlement measurements did not always properly distinguish between *jùàr* and *chari*, and the area returned as *chari* in addition to the 155,228 acres mentioned above was only 3,495 acres. Much of the crop that is planted mainly for fodder is allowed also to stand, until the heads of grain are ripe: the difference between this and *jùàr* proper then is, that the *chari* stalks are more slender and the heads of grain much smaller.

Moth, màsh, mung, lobià, gùàr, masur, arhar.

The only other crops which are cultivated so largely as to be reckoned among the staples of the district are the autumn pulses, and as these are generally grown intermixed with *bàjrà* and *jùàr*, the returns of the settlement measurements do not fairly represent the extent of their production. *Moth* (*Phaseolus conitifolius*) was, however, entered on 124,347 acres, mainly in Rewárí and to a smaller extent in Gurgáon. It is the crop best adapted to the very loose sandy soils which are found in those *tahsìls*, and especially in the

* The Agrá canal returns show 300 acres under *bàjrà* in 1878-79, and in 1883-84, 465 acres.

† The Agrá canal returns show 1,041 acres under *jùàr* and 841 acres under *chari* in 1878-79; and in 1883-84, 5,100 acres, 5,100 acres of *jùàr* and 20 of *chari*.

western part of the Rewári *tahsíl*. It is most frequently sown with *bájrá*, but if sown separately the land is ploughed three or four times; and about 10 seers per acre of seed is sown; the crop is weeded once and is cut in *Kátak* (October—November). There are two varieties cultivated in the district, *moth* and *gora moth*; the latter spreads more and does not climb like the former, and hence is preferred for sowing under cotton. The estimates of the yield of *moth* averaged about 4 maunds 6 seers per acre.

Moth, máish, mung, lobiá, gúár, masur, arhar.

Másh (*Phaseolus radiatus*) requires a better soil, and is more commonly grown with *júár*; *múng* (*Phaseolus mungo*) is commonly sown with *bájrá*; *lobiá* or *chaula* (*Dolichos sinensis*) is chiefly grown in Rewári; *gúár* (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*) is a pulse which is cultivated chiefly on the hard gritty soils near the hills, where nothing else will grow; it is used as fodder for bullocks. In the *khádar* lands peas and *masúr* (*Ervum lens*) are grown to a small extent in the spring. *Arhar* (*Cojanus flavus*) is rarely seen in the north and west of the district; but is generally to be found sown in lines through the cotton fields in Palwal, Firozpur, and the part of Núh which lies east of the hills. It is sown at the same time as cotton, and does not ripen until the commencement of the hot weather; it is very liable to be killed by frost, and it is rather rare for it to survive the winter; but it is said to aid in protecting the cotton from the cold. Its leaves are used for fodder, and its stem and branches for fuel, while the pulse is little esteemed; so that its perishing in the winter is of the less consequence.

Sugarcane.

Sugarcane in the Gurgáon district is never irrigated from wells; its cultivation is confined to the *dahar* lands. The settlement measurements show only about 400 acres under sugarcane; and almost the whole of this was cultivated round the banks of the Najafgarh *jhil*. It is also grown on the banks of the Kotla *jhil*, in some of the *dahar* lands of the Firozpur valley; and in 1876 it was very largely cultivated all along the lands in the Púnáhána *pargana*, which had been submerged in 1875 by the floods which came from the direction of Ujina. The Agrá canal will probably lead to a great extension of this crop.*

Other crops.

There are no other crops which call for any detailed notice: tobacco is grown in the manured lands close to the villages; *sarsaun* (*Brassica campestris*) is generally sown in lines through the wheat and barley crops, and is most commonly cut green for fodder; *til* (*Sesamum orientale*) and *túra míra* (*Brassica eruca*) are also cultivated to some extent, the former generally in the same fields as *bájrá* or cotton, and the latter on inferior lands; a little Indian corn is grown near the village sites, especially in the three southern *tahsíls*; † safflower is mainly confined to the Palwal *tahsíl*; that of Rámgarh near Hasanpur is noted for its excellence: a little rice is grown in the Kotla *jhil*, and so also is *barti* (*Panicum brizoide*), a plant which is

* The Agrá canal returns for 1878-79 show only 135 acres under sugarcane, but the people of the tract watered by this canal are as yet strangers to its cultivation. No cane was formerly raised there; but in 1882-83, 2275 acres of it were irrigated.

† Its cultivation is being extended by the Agrá canal, the returns of which show 1,258 acres under Indian corn in 1878-79.

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Other crops.

sown in June—July, and cut in October and November;* on the well lands of some villages near Rewárí, cummin seed, coriander seed, and *aspghol (flicus fleuwort*, according to Fallon) are somewhat largely grown: melons are grown on the banks of the Najafgarh *jhíl*, and elsewhere in similar situations: the cultivation of indigo is rapidly extending along the canal †; two kinds of hemp are grown, one separately, and the other as a hedge round cotton fields; nearly 4,000 acres are shown under various garden crops; and in the autumn of 1877, when the rains failed, the more industrious among the *zamindárs* in many places set their wells to work and cultivated *chinan (Panicum miliaceum)*, a crop which ripens in sixty days and is said to produce some 19 maunds per acre, but requires continual irrigation.‡ *Singhara* (water nut) is commonly grown in the village ponds.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food-grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82, while the more detailed estimates, which were used to calculate the value of the gross produce for purposes of assessment in the settlement of 1880, have already been noticed in the description of the several staples just given. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at pages 39-40. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 696,646 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that there was an annual surplus of 10 *lakhs* of maunds of wheat, gram, barley, *bájrá*, *júár*, and *moth* available for export to Delhí, Jaipur, Alwar, and Kari.

Grain	Agriculturists.	Non agriculturists	Total.
Wheat		305,137	305,137
Inferior grains	1,987,491	1,076,954	3,064,445
Pulses	1,192,445	412,833	1,605 278
Total .	3,179,936	1,794,924	4,974,860

Cattle, sheep and goats, horses and camels.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Reports. The figures in the margin are taken from the settlement statements, and show the number of cattle, sheep, and goats as they stood before the famine of 1877-78, when large numbers either died from hunger, were killed for food, or were sold.

Plough cattle	Other cattle	Sheep	Goats
138,443	210,038	20,058	53,347

* The Agrá canal returns show 80 acres under *barsí* in 1878-79.

† Sixty four acres of indigo were watered from the Agrá canal in 1878-79, and in 1882-83, 5,508 acres.

‡ The cultivation of *chinan* has been greatly increased by the Agrá canal, the returns of which show 1,290 acres under this crop in 1878 79 but some has been grown during the last few years.

Cattle, sheep and goats, horses and camels.

Tahsil	Number of cattle at Settlement.	No. lost in 1877-78.
Palwal	78,978	15,903
Nuh ..	77,851	46,600
Firozpur	42,441	30,274
Gurgaon	64,939	39,849
Rewari	38,925	15,903
Total ..	303,134	146,679

The statement in the margin shows the number of cattle of all kinds at Settlement, and the number lost in 1877-78.

Although these figures are evidently not very trustworthy, it may be assumed that about 150,000 cattle, or nearly a half of the total number in the district, died in 1877-78. Probably the number of cattle of all kinds (bullocks, cows and buffaloes, including calves) in the Gurgáon district previous to the drought of 1877 was nearer four *lakhs* than three.

All these figures must however be accepted with caution. It is most difficult to obtain reliable statistics of live-stock without employing a special agency for making a simultaneous enumeration, as the people generally try to conceal their cattle in order to make their condition appear worse than it is, while the village accountants do not act upon any uniform system, some counting only bullocks actually in use, while others include young stock in their returns. According to Settlement Statement A, and the entries in the village note books, the number of plough cattle in the years 1872 to 1876, was 112,921, and the whole number of bullocks and cows 303,134; while an enumeration made by the village accountants under the Superintendence of Mr. Wilson, in the winter of 1882-83, gave the numbers as 80,963 and 156,450, respectively. The total loss during the drought of 1877-78, may be fairly estimated at 150,000, of which 30,000 were animals fit for agricultural labour. An enumeration made in August 1883, *i. e.* after about 6,500 head of cattle had been purchased with 2 *lakhs* of rupees advanced in loans by the government, gives the following results:—Bullocks and bull calves, 101,671; cows, 132,000; buffaloes, 47,000; sheeps, 25,000; goats, 74,000; horses, 3,600; mules, 37; ponies, 1,800; donkeys, 11,100; camels, 870; pigs, 7,850.

As might be expected from the small proportion of land uncultivated, Gurgáon is not a great cattle-breeding district. A large number of goats are grazed on the hills; they frequently are owned by butchers, who make them over to shepherds for their keep, on condition of receiving a certain share of the increase, generally one-half; the shepherd being also responsible for making good the number of the original flock. Plough oxen ordinarily sell for from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. The average price paid for buffaloes bought in 1883-84 with loans from Government was Rs. 34. Buffaloes are occasionally used for the plough, but to so employ them is looked upon as a mark of poverty; so that while the buffalo cows are kept and well fed for their milk, the bull calves are ordinarily turned adrift to die of cold and hunger, or, if purchasers can be found, are sold to water-carriers or to dealers from the Panjáb. When cattle are from age no longer of any value, the Muhammadans use them for food; but the Hindús, who cannot kill them, leave them to pick up what they can in the fields, until they die of cold and semi-starvation. These neglected and useless animals naturally die in large numbers

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

whenever fodder is at all scarce. There are a few baggage camels but none fit for riding. Donkeys are kept by potters and washermen, and pigs by the sweepers in nearly every village.

Government bulls and rams.

Fourteen bulls and three rams, supplied by the Hisár cattle farm, are now serving in the district. The bulls are distributed over the 5 *tahsils* and are placed in charge of *zaildárs*. The progeny are much appreciated, but the bulls do not receive the care and attention which intelligent breeders would devote to such valuable stock. The rams are kept at Gurgáon and Farrukhnagar, and are sent out periodically to serve flocks of ewes, but the results are not yet very marked, and the Gadaríyá class seem to prefer their own rams.

Horse and mule-breeding operations.

As regards horse and mule-breeding, stallions were located at Khújúrka as early as 1825, and a second post was established at Hodal about the year 1864. In 1877, when the new system of horse-breeding was introduced, there were 2 stallions at each of these posts, and 225 mares were branded as fit to be served by them, *viz.*:—203 in Gurgáon district; 7 in Delhí; 43 in Muthra; 3 in Bhartpur state. In 1881, the Khújúrka post was abolished, and the mares belonging to it, transferred to other places. At present there are at Hodal—1 Norkfolk trotter, 1 English thorough-bred, 1 stallion donkey, 1 Persian donkey; and in the neighbourhood, 92 branded mares *viz.*:—65 in Gurgáon district; 26 in Muthrá; 1 in Bhurtpur state. Besides these, 46 branded mares of other districts are registered at the posts of Síkrí and Molhárband. The donkeys have served 300 mares since 1878, and many good mules have been produced. The number of foals registered since 1878, is 229. They are generally sold to dealers when quite young, and then lost sight of. There are no professional horse-breeders in the district, and no attempt has been made by the *zamindárs* to rear their stock on sound and improved principles. No remounts have been purchased by cavalry officers from among the produce of branded mares, but 15 were lately obtained for the 1st Bombay Lancers from breeders at Gurían, near the Rewárí border. A native Veterinary Assistant is employed by the horse-breeding department, and one by the District Committee. Twenty colts have been gelt by the former. There is no horse or cattle fair held in the district, but horses are sent for sale to Bulandshahr and Batesar, and young bullocks to Gugera in the Rohtak district.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATION, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII of the same Report. The

Occupations of the people.

figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 69 to 78 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Population.	Towns	Villages.
Agricultural	10,582	687,122
Non-agricultural	61,677	232,467
Total .	72,259	569,589

Principal Industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"At Rewárí there is a large manufacture of brass-ware. The greater bulk consists, of course, of cooking utensils; but fancy articles involving chasing, engraving and parcel tinning are also produced and exported. The value of the articles produced in 1881-82 was estimated at Rs. 90,525. A selection from the brass wares usually sold was made for the Calcutta Exhibition by Mr. Christie of the Police, and included among some coarse and rough workmanship much that was good and characteristic. Lamps of different sorts, the standard *shamadán* and hanging lamps, cart-bells, inkstands and pen-cases, *hookahs*, temple-bells, and water vessels of different sorts, nearly all of which were in cast brass, made up the collection. Such ornament as was used was lightly chased and wanting in force and definition, and the finish left much to be desired. It must be remembered, however, that all these articles are intended to survive for a long time daily use by a rustic and heavy-handed people, and to be periodically scrubbed with sand and water. The construction of the cart-bell *(zang)* is curious, the mouth being closed by a number of leaf like plates turning inwards and upwards from the rim, like the recurved petals of a flower. This arrangement ought to produce a characteristic vibration which perhaps suggested the name *zang*. *Hookahs* are here made with ears or handles, parcel-tinned and engraved through the tin into the brass; like Moradábád ware, but without the black ground. The brass-wares of Rewárí are sent to various parts of the Panjáb and into Rájpútáná. Muslin is woven here as at Rohtak but there is not much trade. Glass bangles are made at Sohná and a few common carpets at Palwal and Hasanpur."

Shoes are manufactured at Jharsa, Sohná and other places; iron vessels at Narapur and Tánkrí in Rewárí, and coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, throughout the district; but none of these industries are of any importance, except the hardware manufacture of Rewárí. An inferior kind of salt was formerly made by the evaporation of brine in several villages in the neighbourhood of Núh, but the Sámbhar salt has now driven it from the market, and all the factories are closed. A better article called Sultánpurí salt is still manufactured

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in the neighbourhood of Farrukhnagar, and finds a market in Delhí, Meerut and Rohilkand. The cultivation and manufacture of indigo have lately been taken up largely in the Palwal *tahsíl*, and the industry is likely to get a firm hold in the district.

Course and nature of trade.

The staple products of the district are barley, wheat, gram, *júár*, *bájrá*, and oil seeds, and in ordinary seasons about one half of the gross produce is exported. Speaking generally, the inferior grains are kept for home consumption, and the wheat is exported. Formerly large stores were accumulated in good seasons, and kept for years in the hope of prices rising; but now that prices have been equalized throughout the country by the extension of railway communication, dealers are content with smaller profits and export quickly to any place where slightly higher prices rule. The barley of this district is much sought after for making malt, and large consignments are sent from Rewárí to the breweries of Naini Tál and Mussoorie. The opening of the railway to Hisár and Sirsa has lately caused a great influx of grain from these districts, and a consequent general fall of prices in Rewárí and its neighbourhood. The principal grain-marts are Rewárí, Núh, Sohná, Fírozpur, Palwal and Hodal. Produce is exported by road from the Palwal and Fírozpur *tahsíls* to Agra, Muthra and Delhí, and from Gurgáon and Rewarí; and by railway to Delhí, Alwar, Bombay and Gujerát.

Rice is imported from Oude, Patna and Bengal. Cotton is largely cultivated in Fírozpur, Núh and Palwal. The produce of the southern part of the district, and of adjacent parts of Bhartpur and Alwar is collected at Fírozpur, and exported thence to Muthra, Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow by road. Owing to the want of cotton presses, and the prohibitive rates of freight for impressed cotton, the railways have not yet very largely affected this trade; but it is on the decline, and the contemplated establishment of a press at Alwar is likely to ruin Fírozpur as an emporium for cotton. Rewárí imports raw cotton for the supply of village looms, and yarn for the manufacture of superior fabrics in the town, which are again exported to Delhí and the states of Rájpútáná.

Salt for home consumption is imported from Sámbhar and Lahore, and the produce of the Farrukhnagar factories is exported to the N.-W. Provinces and Rohilkand. The trade in wool is of little value. Small quantities are sent to Delhí, but nearly all the produce of the district is required for local consumption. Young stock are largely reared by the Gujars of Mewát and sent to Batesar and other fairs for sale, before they are ready for labour, especially in seasons of drought when pasturage is scarce. Sheep and goats are kept mostly for local use. The produce of oil and *ghí* is not sufficient for the wants of the district. A little sugar-cane is grown along the Agra canal, and near the Najafgarh *jhíl*, but the cultivation is not extending rapidly, and large quantities of unrefined sugar are imported from Rohtak, Delhí, Karnál, Bulandshahr and Meerut, for local consumption, and refined sugar from Muzaffarnagar. Rewárí also re-exports this commodity to Rájpútáná.

The produce of the Rewárí slate quarries now forms an important article of export.

There are no statistics of the general trade of the district, but table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic along its border.

The exports and imports of food grains have already been noticed at page 86.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

Prices of agricultural produce.

The following statement shows the prices assumed by Mr. Channing on the average of the 20 years ending 1873 as the basis of his valuation of produce for the produce estimate (in seers per rupee):—

Tahsíl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley and Gram.	Barley.	Cotton uncleaned.	*Júár.*	*Bájrá.*	*Moth.*
Gurgáon ...	30	35	38	40	12	39	33	40
Rewárí ...	28	34	...	39	...	39	34	38
Palwal ...	30	38	41	43	11½	37	34	...
Núh ...	27	35	...	37	13	38	34	35
Fírozpur ...	30	40	...	44	12½	40	36	42
Average of all five *tahsíls* ...	29	36	40	41	12	39	34	39

It will be noticed that the prices assumed for the different *tahsíls* do not vary greatly from one another, nowhere being more than 10 per cent. above or below the average of the five *tahsíls*. The prices assumed for Fírozpur *tahsíl* are the lowest, which is as might be expected, seeing that it is farthest from the railways and the great centres of trade. Mr. Wilson's enquiries made independently of Mr. Channing's gave the following results for the two towns Rewárí and Palwal:—

Produce.	Average price for a period of			Percentage of increase.	
	15 years ending 1837.	20 years ending 1857.	20 years ending 1877.	Since 1857.	Since 1837.
Wheat	36	32	25	28	44
Gram	55	42	32	31	72
Barley	54	47	38	24	42
Cotton, uncleaned ...	18	19	9	111	100
Júár	53	44	32	37	66
Bájrá	46	42	28	50	64
Moth	52	44	30	46	73
Múng	45	38	27	41	65
Mash	42	36	24	50	75

It appears, then, that while there was a great rise in the price of every article of agricultural produce between 1837 and 1857, there has been a still greater rise in price since 1857.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Rise in prices.

The following remarks are extracts from a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Wilson in 1879:—

"An inquiry has been held *de novo* into the market rates at which produce has sold for the 55 years ending with 1878 A.D., that is, from *Sambat* 1880 down to last year. The Superintendents were ordered to find out from the books of the grain dealers in all the principal markets in their several *tahsíls* what were the rates at which they took the agricultural produce from the peasants immediately after harvest, the dates fixed for the *rabi* crops being *Baisákh Sudi* 3rd and *Jeth Sudi* 3rd, and those for the *kharíf* crops *Kátak Sudi* 2nd and *Mangsar Sudi* 2nd. An inspection of these figures will substantiate the following general inductions:—

"(1) The nearer the towns, the more nearly are the prices of any particular food grain equal. This was to be expected *á priori*.

"(2) The cheaper the food grain, the greater is the difference in its price *in different towns*, whether the comparison be made between two food grains, one of which is always much cheaper in one year than the other, or between the prices of the same food grain in different years when it is cheaper in one year than in another.

"(3) The cheaper the food grain the greater are the fluctuations in its price *from year to year*, whether the comparison be made between two food grains, one of which is always cheaper than the other, or between the prices of the same food grain in different years when it is cheaper in one year than in another. The inductions expressed in the last two clauses may be put in this way: In years of scarcity the prices of the same food grain in different towns, and of different food grains in the same town, approximate more closely than in years of plenty; and again, fluctuations in the price of food grains from year to year and differences in the price of the same food grain in the different towns, were much greater formerly when prices were low than now when they are high. It must be noted, however, that when prices are high, a difference of a few seers per rupee makes a greater difference in the price per seer than when prices are low.

"(4) All food grains are similarly, affected in price by the circumstances of the seasons. The fluctuations for the different food grains are very similar in their character. The prices of the different grains rose and fell simultaneously.

"(5) The fluctuations in price are so great and sudden that quinquennial averages are deceitful.

"(6) The history of the annual fluctuations of price may be summed up as follows:—

"(I take the Rewárí prices as the fullest, &c., because Rewárí is the chief grain market) The year 1823 A.D. (*Sambat* 1880) was a year of great plenty, and prices were as low as they have ever been since, gram selling at Rewárí at 75 seers. It was followed by a year of great scarcity, prices having risen so rapidly in one year that in Rewárí the cheapest grain was *júár* at 37 seers, or double the price of the cheapest grain the year before. This was followed by two hard years (1825 and 1826), during which no grain was cheaper than 44 seers per rupee. In 1827 came a sudden fall, and barley and *júár* could be had at 70 seers. For the next four years prices were very low, some grain being always obtainable at 60 seers; and then commenced a gradual rise which culminated in 1833 (the famine of 1890 *Sambat*,) when no grain could be had cheaper than gram at 26 seers. The next year saw a fall, which became still more marked in the following year, 1835, when prices had again reached their lowest, *bájrá* selling at 72 seers per rupee. Prices remained at this low rate for another year, and

Rise in prices.

then took place a very sudden rise, the cheapest grain rising from 73 seers in 1836 to 24 seers in 1837 (the famine of 1894 *Sambat*). Then came a very gradual fall of prices for the next nine years, the cheapest year being the last, when barley could be had at 49 seers, not nearly so cheap as before the famine. Then came a rise which was still greater the next year, 1848 (1905 *Sambat*), when barley was at 26; the next two years saw a sudden fall, and in 1850 barley was at the old price of 70 seers. The next three years saw a gradual rise, and by 1853 barley had almost doubled its price and was at 38 seers. Then a fall for two years, taking *moth* down again to 70 seers in 1855, followed by a steady rise for five years, culminating in the scarcity of 1860 (1917 *Sambat*). Then rather a sudden fall taking barley down to 53 seers in 1863, since which year no grain has been cheaper at Rewárí at the Dasahra than 38 seers the rupee. This last fact shows how decided is the rise of price, and how much less the fluctuations have been during the last 16 years than they were before. The year 1863 was followed by a gradual and steady rise of price for six years to 1869 (1926 *Sambat*), following the famine year 1925, and for the next eight years up to 1877 there was a steady and gradual fall of prices, barley having declined from 22 seers in 1869 to 37 seers in 1877. Then came the scarcity of 1877-78 (1934 *Sambat*), which caused a sudden rise in one year to 22 seers again. There can be little doubt that this rise would not have been so sudden or so great, had it not been for the great demand for grain for Bombay and Madras, which occurred simultaneously with the scarcity in this neighbourhood. Prices still range high, and it is extremely improbable that they will ever again reach the low figures of 1863, still less those of 1855 and 1850. The spirited competition of the last two years has thoroughly aroused the enterprise of grain-dealers, and shown them how extensive is the market which they may find it to their interest to supply, now that the railway connects them with such distant marts; and they will find it to their interest to buy up grain when it shows signs of getting cheap, and stock it in hopes of a similar opportunity recurring.

"The rise in the price of uncleaned cotton dates from 1852, from which year there was a gradual and steady rise from 25 seers the rupee to 10 seers in 1860. In 1861 it fell to 15. It then rose gradually to 1863 and 1864, being at six seers in the latter year. Then a gradual fall to 12 seers in 1867, a rise to eight seers in 1868, and a fall to 1871, since when the price has not varied much from 10 seers, a rise of 50 per cent. since 1861. This rise of price was of course primarily due to the American War

"To sum up, then, it may be said that prices of agricultural produce have risen by about 40 per cent. during the last 20 years as compared with the 20 preceding, and as compared with the 15 years before that by about 65 per cent.; that prices are now much less liable to fluctuate than they used to be, and that the comparatively high prices (disregarding the two last years of scarcity), which have now prevailed for many years are likely to continue if not to rise still higher. These conclusions argue favourably for the welfare of the agricultural classes, and therefore, it may be said, of the whole community."

Rates of interest.

The rates of interest vary with the security from 6 per cent. per annum to 37½ per cent., or even higher. Ordinary rates are 18 to 24 per cent. for unsecured loans, 18 per cent. on mortgage of land, and 12 per cent. on deposit of ornaments. As a class, the Meos pay the highest rates. Interest is often deducted in advance from the sum lent, and many money-lenders refuse to take less than six months' interest, however short the period be for which the money is required. Grain agreements are comparatively rare.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications

Price of land.

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage, but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period	Sale	Mortgage
1868 69 to 1873-74	6—7	15—7
1874 75 to 1877-78	14—8	15—4
1878 79 to 1881-82	20—2	14—1

Sales of land.

Land is rarely sold, although it is constantly mortgaged. The tables compiled for the assessment reports showed that from 1857 to 1875, 26,062 acres, assessed at Rs. 22,795 had been sold for a total sum of Rs. 1,72,125. Of the area sold more than half was in Rewárí, and only 209 acres in Fírozpur. In all the *tahsíls* the rise in the value of land from 1857 to 1875 was very marked; the prices obtained in the period 1871 to 1875 in the various *tahsíls* were as follows:—

Tahsíl.	Price per acre	Price per rupee of *jama*
	Rs A P	Rs A P
Firozpur (area nominal only)	139 15 0	59 8 0
Palwal	21 8 0	23 5 0
Núh	19 4 0	20 3 0
Gurgaon	10 5 0	11 12 0
Rewari	5 10 0	5 8 0

In Rewárí the small sale value of land has always been very marked; and Gurgáon most nearly resembles it in this respect. The profits to be obtained from these sandy *tahsíls* are too small to render land worth much as an investment.

Local weights and measures.

The ordinary land measure of the district, and that in which the settlement measurements were conducted, is the *bigha*, with its sub-divisions of *biswas* and *biswánsis*. Twenty *biswánsis* equal one *biswa*, and 20 *biswas* equal one *bigha*. The *bigha* is a square chain (*jaríb*); the chain being divided into twenty *gathas* of 8¼ English feet each. Thus the chain is 55 yards in length, and the *bigha* equals 3,025 square yards, that is, one hundred square poles, or ⅝ of an acre. In part of the district (chiefly in Gurgáon and Palwal) there is also a *kacha bigha*, to which the people frequently refer; it is measured thus; two steps (*kadam*) equal one *dag*; 20 *dags* make a chain, and the square chain is a *bigha*; the *dag* is about a yard-and-a-half, so that the chain may be reckoned at thirty yards and the *kacha bigha* at 900 square yards. But as is usual with these rough measures, the measure is far from accurately fixed; all depends upon the length of the *kadam*; and in general calculation the *kacha bigha* is reckoned at one-third the regular *bigha*. In Rewárí there is a *súti jaríb* of 18 *gathas*, now falling into disuse; and in Fírozpur the old measure was a *jeori* or rope of 80 cubits (*háths*). This last is the measure still used in Bhartpur. The ordinary measures of weight are the standard maund and its sub-divisions; but in Fírozpur reference is sometimes made to a *kacha* maund of 18 seers; and in the salt trade the usual measure is the *palla* or 3¾ maunds; five seers make one *dhari*. Mr. Wilson writes: "the salt traders take nine *dhari* as a "maund of moist salt, and eight-and-a-half *dhari* as a maund of dry salt."

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as they stood in 1882-83, while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place, as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX gives the area of land taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Communications	Miles.
Navigable rivers	30
Railways { R. M. P.	48
Railways { R. F. P.	14
Metalled roads	68
Unmetalled roads	741

Communications.

Rivers.

The Jamná is navigable for country craft throughout its course along the eastern boundary of the district, and carries merchandize between Delhí and Agrá. The principal traffic on this river, as stated in the Panjáb Famine Report, 1879, is shown in Table No. XXV. The ferries and the distances between them are shown below, following the downward course of the river :—

River.	Stations.	Distance in miles measured along the river.	Remarks.
JAMNA.	Sheikpur	.	Ferry.
	Solra	6	Do.
	Bholra	2½	Do.
	Gurwári	5	Do.
	Sultánpur	4	Do.
	Bilochpur	3½	Do.
	Hasanpur	4	Do.
	Mahauli	3	Do.

Railways.

The Rájpútána-Málwa State Railway from Delhí to Ajmer runs through the district with stations at Gurgáon, Garhi Harsaru 6 miles, Jatauli (Pátaudi) 18½ miles, Khalilpur 25 miles, and Rewárí 32 miles, from Gurgáon. A branch line from Garhi Harsaru to Farrukhnagar, 7 miles, is maintained chiefly for the salt traffic from Sultánpur and the neighbourhood. The Fírozpur line leaves the Rájpútána-Málwa Railway at Rewárí, and has one station at Játúsána, 10½ miles, in this district; it is open as far as Hisár.

Roads and rest houses.

The Grand Trunk Road from Delhí to Agrá runs the entire length of the Palwal *tahsíl*; and there are metalled roads from Gurgáon to Delhí *viâ* the Kutub, and from Gurgáon for a few miles towards Sohná. Generally speaking, the unmetalled roads of the district are not good; in the Rewárí and Gurgáon *tahsíls* the country is so sandy that the roads are necessarily extremely heavy; in the country near Táorú the ravines are numerous, and in the rainy season the roads are sometimes impassable to wheeled carriage; in the low-lying part of Núh and the Fírozpur valley the roads are often under water, and occasionally it is impossible to journey from Fírozpur to Núh, except by keeping close to the base of the hills; in Palwal, and in the east of Fírozpur and Núh, the country is more naturally favourable to the construction of roads, and here the communications are fairly good, but it would be impossible to attempt a driving tour over any other part of the district. Really good roads from Gurgáon to Fírozpur *viâ* Sohná and Núh, and from Núh and Fírozpur *viâ* Púnáhána to Hodal, would confer a great benefit on the district, but they would not be easy either to make or to maintain. The other roads are not so important, the traffic

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads and rest houses.

between Rewárí and Núh is never likely to be of much importance; west of Rewárí good unmetalled roads are almost impossible, and the trade with the Native States beyond is mainly carried on by camels; the country too between Rewárí and Gurgáon is not favourable for road making, and as the railway follows this line of route, a good road is not absolutely needed. There are roads for wheeled carriage over the hills at Sohná and at Núh on the roads leading from those places to Táorú and Rewárí; and there is a good road through the pass west of Fírozpur leading to Tijára; and a very indifferent one through the pass east of Fírozpur leading to Bisru and the Bhartpur town of Pahári: there is another pass on the Fírozpur-Púnáhána road at Khánpur-Ghati; the traffic by this route is considerable, but the road on both sides the pass is at present very heavy. Tracks over the hills, fit only for foot passengers or for ponies, are numerous. Perhaps at some future time it may be found possible to make a light railway, in continuation of the Hathras-Mathra Railway, running through Kosi, Hodal, and Palwal, with a branch to Núh; it would cost little to construct, and would probably be profitable financially, running, as it would, through a fertile and well-populated country, and opening up cheap communication between the Núh salt and the Fírozpur cotton, and the marts whither they now are exported by road. The following table shows the principal roads of the district together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each. The roads from the Railway Station to Gurgáon, 2½ miles, Delhí to Mathra, and Gurgáon to Delhí, and the first two stages of that to Alwar (15 miles), are metalled; the other roads are unmetalled. A part of the Alwar road between Núh and Fírozpur is sometimes flooded for a short time after heavy rain.:—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Delhi to Mathrá.	Baghaula ...	...	Encamping-ground.
	Palwal ..	5	Metalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, district rest-house with servant, *tahsíl*, *thána*, and post office.
	Bamnikhera ..	6	Metalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, road bungalow.
	Hodal ...	12	Metalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, district rest-house without servant, *thána*, and post office.
Gurgáon to Alwar.	Bhúndsí ...	8	Metalled; district rest-house without servant.
	Sohná ...	6½	Metalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, district rest house without servant, *thána*, and post office.
	Núh ...	12	Three miles metalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, district rest-house, *tahsíl*, *thána*, and post office.
	Bhádas ..	11	Unmetalled; district rest-house.
	Fírozpur ..	11	Unmetalled; encamping-ground, *sarai*, and district rest-house, *tahsíl*, *thána*, and post office.
Palwal to Narnaul.	Palwal ...	...	*Tahsíl*, *thána*, post office, encamping-ground, *sarai*, and district rest-house without servant.
	Núh ..	19	Unmetalled; *tahsíl*, *thána*, post office, *sarai*, encamping-ground, and district rest-house.
	Táorú ..	10	Three miles metalled across a range of hills, police post, post office, encamping-ground, *sarai*, and district rest-house.
	Dháruhera	10	Unmetalled; police post, and *sarai*.
	Rewárí ...	11	Unmetalled; *dák* bungalow, encamping-ground, *sarai*, district rest-house, *tahsíl*, *thána*, and post office.
	Nimaut .	16	Unmetalled; *sarai*.

Roads and rest-houses.

There are also unmetalled roads from Jatauli Railway Station *viâ* Bahora (metalled as far as Bahorá, 6 miles), Táorú, Sohná, and Palwal to Gurwári Ferry, 52 miles; Delhí to Rewárí and Jaipur *viâ* Sháhjahánpur, 53 miles; Rewárí to Jhajjar, 15 miles; Rewárí to Kot Kásim, 10 miles; and Firozpur to Hodal, 30 miles, on which there are no fixed halting-places. A good unmetalled road runs along the left bank of the Agrá canal, which is bridged at the following places:—Mandkaul, canal bungalow; Aláwalpur, 4 miles; Kithwári, 1 mile; Chhajjúnagar, 2¼ miles, canal bungalow; Rasúlpur, 2¼ miles; Bata 2¾ miles, canal bungalow; Bela, 2¼ miles; Ghásera, 2½ miles, canal bungalow; Khánbi, 2¾ miles; Bhidúki, 2½ miles; Bánswa, 2½ miles, canal bungalow.

There are also canal bungalows at Siha, Mánpur, and Púnáháná on the distributaries, and district rest-houses at Sailáni, Hátín and Kalinger, and dák bungalows at Gurgáon and Rewárí. The dák bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police and road bungalows and district rest-houses have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but as a rule no servants. The canal bungalows have furniture only. A camel carriage dák plies along the Delhí-Mathra road, and a bullock carriage between Gurgáon Railway Station and Sohná.

Post Offices.

There are imperial post offices at Hodal, Hasanpur, Firozpur, Nagína, Púnáháná, Palwal, Núh, Hátín, Rasúlpur, Táorú, Sohná Bádsháhpur, Pátaudi, Farrukhnagar, Rewárí, Jatusána, Khol, Sháhjahánpur, Garhi Harsaru, and Gurgáon. There are no district post offices. All the imperial post offices above-mentioned are money-order offices as well as savings banks.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the railway, with a telegraph office at each station, and a branch line to connect Gurgáon with the Railway Station is soon to be constructed.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and judicial.

The Gurgáon District is under the control of the Commissioner of Delhí. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner and two Extra Assistant Commissioners. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldár* assisted by a *Naib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is one *munsiff* in the district, having jurisdiction throughout the five *tahsíls*, and he sits for two months at Rewárí and Núh alternately. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Tahsil	*Kanungos* and *Naibs*	*Girdawars*	*Patwaris*
Gurgaon	2	3	50
Rewari	2	4	56
Palwal	2	3	*66
Nuh	2	3	70
Firozpur	2	3	60
Total	10	15	*302

* And 8 Assistant

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, who sit at Rewárí, and by Sarájuddin Haidar, *Jágírdár* of Farrukhnagar, who has magisterial powers within the limits of his *jáyír*, and by Hardial Sing, of Sohná.

Criminal, police, and gaols

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and one Assistant. The strength of the force as given in Table No. I of the Police Report for 1881-82 is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 1,422 village watchmen are entertained, and paid by a house cess, which varies in different villages. The *thánas* or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chaukís* or police outposts, are distributed as follows:—*Tahsíl Gurgáon.*—*Thánas*—Gurgáon, Sohná, and Farrukhnagar. *Tahsíl Rewárí.*—*Thánas*—Rewárí, Játusána, Sháhjahánpur, Chauk Khol. Road-posts,—Dhárúhera, Kundal, Khori, Nimaut. *Tahsíl Palwal.*—*Thánas*—Palwal, Hodal, Hasanpur. Road-posts—Pirthala, Kathela, Baghaula, Bamnikhera. *Tahsíl Núh.*—*Thánas*—Núh, Hátín, Táorú. *Tahsíl Firozpur*—*Thánas*—Fírozpur, Punáhána. Road-posts—Jhir and Bhádas.

Class of Police	Total strength	Distribution	
		Standing guards	Protection and Detection
District (Impl.)	368	50	318
Municipal	131		131
Total	499	50	449

There is a cattle pound at each *thána* and also at Khol, Bádsháhpur, Chhajjunagar, Bata, Bhidúkí, Mandkaula.

Chapter V, A. General Administration.

The district lies within the Delhí Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambala.

Criminal, police, and goals.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 81 prisoners, but is little more than a lock-up for the detention of short-term prisoners, while all others are transferred to the Delhí Gaol. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

Criminal tribes.

The Mínas are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes' Act, and 401 adult males stood on the register in 1882. Some account of the Mínas with theories as to their origin will be found in Chapter III, pages 52-53. They once held possession of Amber or Jaipur, and are still numerous and hold offices of trust in that state. Sháhjahánpur forms the head-quarters of the tribe in this neighbourhood, and is the place from which in former days marauding expeditions set forth into the most distant parts of Rájpútána and Central India, and where the produce of such forays was stored or disposed of. They were brought under the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes' Act in 1876, and the repressive measures since adopted have broken their power, crushed their spirit, and reclaimed many of them to habits of honest industry. A special police force was posted at Sháhjahánpur, and every adult male and female was required to attend a roll-call three times in the 24 hours, and forbidden to leave the settlement without a pass under pain of a prosecution under the Act; but within the last year the police guard has been removed, all women and children under 12 excused from roll-call, and the names of all adult males, who could show that they had taken up agriculture or any honest calling, removed from the register. Of the small communities scattered over the Rewárí *tahsíl* at Guráora, Garhi Bolni, Jatusána, and other villages, all the members have taken to husbandry, and have, without exception, been released from surveillance, and of the residents of Sháhjahánpur some have been enrolled in the police, or appointed village *chaukídárs*, and many have taken land to cultivate. A *darri*-weaving factory has also been started and carried on with some success. The future of this people appears hopeful; and, if Government could only see its way to locating them on waste lands the whole tribe might be speedily reclaimed.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Gurgáon, Rewárí, Palwal, and Fírozpur. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. The administration of customs and salt revenue is described in the next paragraph. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 36 members, selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*, and of the Civil Surgeon as *ex-officio* member, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics of municipal taxation, while the municipalities

Chapter V, A. General Administration.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is as follows:—

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ferries without boat bridges ...	3,681	6,061	3,734	4,122	3,410
Staging bungalows, &c.	258	400	377	254	264
Encamping-grounds	152	161	115	173	215
Cattle pounds	2,784	1,959	1,976	1,954	1,862
Nazul properties	145	251	679	390	322
Total	7,020	8,832	6,881	6,893	6,073

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 95—97, and the cattle pounds at page 98. The principal *Nazúl* properties consist of—

Properties yielding income.

Land lately occupied by Customs Department along the old line.
Gardens at Fírozpur (5).
Gardens at Bádsháhpur.
Land attached to fort at Bádsháhpur.
Rooms under the city walls of Farrukhnagar (82).
Lands in civil station.
Well in the compound of Palwal Rest-House.

Properties yielding no income.

Tahsíl building at Rewárí.
Thána building at Rewárí.
House for *Thàna* clerk at Rewárí.
Garhi at Sohná.
Fort at Bádsháhpur.
Pakka Baori at Bádsháhpur.
Garhi at Sháhjahánpur.
Chaukídàr's house at Khandeola.
Houses of Tula Rám, rebel, at Rámpura, Rewárí (3).
Garhi at Táorú.
Encamping-ground at Núh.
Plots of building land at Núh (3).
Garhi at Hátín.
Tahsíl and *Thána* building at Fírozpur.
Garhi at Púnáháná.
Dispensary at Farrukhnagar.
Shishmahal, or late Nawáb of Farrukhnagar's dwelling, at Farrukhnagar.
Plots of land at Farrukhnagar (2).
Bungalow known as the Billiard-Room at Gurgáon.
Land lately occupied by the Customs Department, 202·96 acres.
Police Rest Houses at Táorú, Núh, Fírozpur, Hodal, Sháhjahánpur, Bhúndsí, and Sailáni (7 in number).

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding Section of this Chapter, in which the revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 were—surplus *talabána*, Rs. 1,190 and Rs. 1,102; revenue fines, Rs. 140 and Rs. 90; and miscellaneous items, Rs. 156 and Rs. 94. Table No. XXXI, gives details of balances remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Full details as to the basis, incidence, and working of past and current settlements will be found below in the following Section of this Chapter.

Customs (salt).

The salt sources of the district and the method of production have already been described in Chapter I, (pages 10—13). The salt pays a duty of Rs. 2 per maund. The Government are entitled also to a share in the produce, which is taken in the shape of a cess on the amount sold varying from six pies to one anna nine pies per maund, the history and assesment of which are fully described in Section B of this Chapter. The collection of this cess, called the *Hákimi* cess, although it is an item of land revenue, is entrusted to the Salt Revenue Department, who are in a better position than the land revenue officers to ensure its realization. The Government allows a refund of 50 per cent. in some cases, and of 5 per cent. in others, of the collections of this cess to the landholders in consideration of their proprietary rights in the lands occupied by the salt pans. The subjoined table shows the manufacture and exports; the receipts on account of duty and *Hákimi* cess; and the expenditure in cost of the establishment posted at the works, and contingencies, for each of the past five years.

* *Works and Contingencies for each of the past five years.*

Years.	Salt.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Manufacture.	Export.	Duty.	*Hákimi* cess.	Establishment.	Contingencies.
1878-79 *...	7,63,610	8,33,240	21,60,715	71,401	12,882	10,976
1879-80 †...	7,61,081	5,65,400	14,13,500	49,912	38,711	31,164
1880-81 ...	5,68,205	5,81,097	14,57,056	49,827	39,732	7,051
1881-82 ...	6,33,401	6,63,024	14,48,925	56,316	36,450	5,103
1882-83 ‡..	6,46,115	6,38,774	12,77,548	55,482	37,233	7,495

The preventive arrangements are controlled by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, under the Indian Salt Act, 1882. Manufacture is permitted by license, which provides conditions for the production of saleable salt, its storage, &c. The works are divided into four circles for purposes of supervision, as follows, *viz.*

* The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-12 to Rs 2-8 per maund from 1st August 1878.

† The abolition of the Inland Customs Line led to an increase of establishment for the better protection of the salt works and also increased the contingent expenditure by the outlay for necessary buildings.

‡ The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per maund from 10th March 1882.

Chapter V, A. General Administration.

Sultánpur Circle.—Sultánpur, Saidpur, Mahmúdpur.
Sadhrána Circle.—Sadhrána, Kalawás, Ikbálpur
Mubárikpur Circle.—Mubárikpur, Básirpur.
Záhidpur Circle.—Záhidpur, Silána.

Customs (salt).

The establishment comprises two Inspectors stationed at Sultánpur and Mubárikpur, and two Assistant Inspectors stationed at Sadhrána and Záhidpur, with a staff of 286 subordinate officers and men. Each set of works with its brine, wells, pans, and stores of salt in enclosed by either a thorny hedge or a ditch and a mound with a few openings for ingress and egress. These opening are provided with gates, at which guards are posted day and night. And the gates are locked during the night. Outside the enclosure are guard posts about half-a-mile apart, forming a cordon round the works, and there are four peons stationed at each guard post who patrol up and down their beats. A native officer of the rank of *Jamadár* has charge of two guard posts to superintend relief of watches and see that the peons are vigilant. Guards are posted inside the enclosure to watch the manufacture and removal of salt from the pans to the places of storage. In the dry weather the salt is stacked on the works in circular bell-tent like heaps, which are stamped with a Government seal as a means of detection of theft. When the rains set in, the salt is thrown into pits, which are closed with mud and the surface levelled and smoothed so as to allow of easy discovery of theft. Every heap or pit has a board to show the number of the license, name of the licensee, and the estimated quantity of the salt. No salt can pass out of the enclosure except under a pass certifying to the payment of the Government dues. When a sale has been effected and the duty and *Hákimi* cess have been paid, the Inspector issues a pass and endorses it with an order for the specified quantity of salt to be taken from the heap or pit that has been sold. After the salt has been removed from the heap or pit, dried, weighed, filled into bags, and loaded on carts under the superintendence of the guards, it is conveyed to the weighment yard at the head-quarters of the circle, where it is finally weighed and cleared by the officer in charge.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided high, middle, and primary schools of the district. There is an Anglo-vernacular high school at Rewárí, and middle schools for boys at Gurgáon, Sohná, Núh, Palwal, Firozpur, Púnáhánáand Hasanpur. A list of the primary schools is given below :—

BOY'S SCHOOLS.

Gurgáon Tahsil

Gurgáon.	Bahora.	Harsaru.
Sohná.	Pachgánwán.	Wazírpur.
Farrukhnagar.	Kásan.	Bajghera
Jharsa	Sihi.	Muhammadheri.
Garhi Harsaru.	Bádsháhpur.	

Rewárí Tahsil

Dháruhera.	Guráora.	Husanpur.
Bikaner.	Sháhjahánpur	Játusana.
Khori	Gokalgarh.	Bháráwás.
Masáni.	ahína.	Balwári.
Turkiáwás.	Garhi.	

Palwal Tahsil.

Palwal (2.)	Khánbi.	Banchári.
Hasanpur.	Rasúlpur.	Pingor.
Hodal.	Tikrí.	Aurangábád.
Pirthala.	Líkhi.	Jatauli.
Bhiduki.	Alawalpur.	

Núh Tahsil.

Núh.	Ujína.	Jaisinghpur.
Tároú.	Bahín.	Jauraai.
Hathín.	Indri.	Ghásera.
Málab.	Akaira.	Chandaini.

Firozpur Tahsil.

Firozpur.	Pinangwán.	Sháhchokha.
Púnáháná.	Mándikhera.	Bichour.
Nagina.	Marora.	Singar.

GIRL'S SCHOOLS.

1. Sohna. 2. Farrukhnagar. 3. Hasanpur.

Besides the district schools there is at Gurgáon an institution for training village accountants, under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner and having at present 25 pupils. The district lies within the Ambala Circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Delhí. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 46-47. In addition to the Government and aided schools, mentioned above, there is at Rewárí a small school for Europeans taught by an Agent of the S. P. G. The indigenous schools which are few in number and inferior in quality, call for no special notice.

District High School.

The Rewárí District School was opened as a middle school in 1857, and raised to a high school in 1880. It is situated outside the Jaipur Gate, near the Ráo Tej Singh tank and has a boarding house attached to it. The staff consists of four English, three oriental, a mathematical, and a Sanskrit teacher. The annual expenditure and number of pupils for the last five years are as shown in the margin.

Year.	Expenditure in Rupees.	No. of Pupils.
1878-79	3,728	135
1879-80	3,061	76*
1880-81	3,848	89*
1881-82	5,265	76*
1882-83	5,226	92*

* Excluding primary department.

Within the same five years it has passed 44 boys for the middle school examinations, and three for the *munshi* examination, and five for the entrance examination of the University.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon at Rewárí, and of Native Doctors at the remaining stations. The Sadar dispensary was founded before the Mutiny, and is situated to the east of the civil station, close to the Police Lines. It has accomodation for 28 male and 18 female in-patients, and two lunatics. The staff consists of a hospital assistant, a compounder, a dresser, and the usual menials.

Gurgáon dispensary.

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small Church at Gurgáon, capable of seating some 24 persons. No Chaplain is posted there; but the Chaplain of Delhí, and one of the Cambridge Missionaries at Delhí, take it in turn to hold a monthly service at the station, while the Roman Catholic Priest from Delhí occasionally visits his flock at Gurgáon. A Missionary of the S. P. G. at Delhí visits Rewárí, holds services for the European and Eurasian railway population, and also superintends the work of a native clergyman, who is in charge of a small company of Native Christians. A small chapel for Hindustáni services is in course of erection by the Cambridge Mission in the *bázár* of Gurgáon.

Head quarters of other Departments.

The portion of the Rájpútána-Málwa State Railway, which runs through the district, is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent at Bandikui, with an assistant at Rewárí for the Hisár line. The Agrá canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Delhí Division, stationed at Delhí. The Superintending Engineer of the canal has his head-quarters at Agrá. The Grand Trunk Road from Delhí to Mathrá is under the Executive Engineer, General Branch, at Delhí, who also has charge of the public buildings of the district, and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, General Branch, at Jallandhar. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the State Railway Telegraph Superintendent at Ajmer, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Delhí. The Customs (Salt) staff is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Agrá. Horse-breeding operations are Superintended by the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, Bábugarh, near Meerut.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Fiscal History

The extracts from Mr. Channing's assessment reports given in the following pages explain the constitution of each *tahsíl*, describe the early settlements and their nature and their working, and note the state of each as it stood when he came to revise the assessment, and the development of resources which had taken place since the last settlement.

Early Settlements

As each *parganah* came under British rule it was either summarily settled for a few years, or held, as it is called, *khám*, the Collector managing the whole like one estate and making from it what collection he could, no regular engagement being entered into with the proprietors. As Mr. Fraser remarks in his Report, the district has been formed so gradually that "it is not easy to describe in any brief "Statement its fiscal condition from the time when part of it first "came into our possession, to the date of its present form." Part of the district has been held since 1803. A large part did not come under British management till 1837, and great additions and changes have since been made. Regular settlements began to be set on foot in 1836-37, and by the close of 1842 every *parganah* had been brought under a regular settlement But even here great confusion is caused by the fact that the settlement of each *parganah* was concluded separately

Early Settlement.

and no one date can be assigned for the completion of the settlement of the district. The following list gives the date of the final report on the settlement of each *parganah* :—

Jhársa	...	18th	April	1836
Sohná	...	13th	February	1842
Bahora	...	4th	August	1838
Rewárí	...	29nd	July	1838
Sháhjahánpur...	...	25th	July	1838
Núh	...	27th	July	1841
Hátín	...	11th	June	1841
Táorú	...	30th	November	1837
Revised	...	21st	December	1841
Palwal	...	13th	November	1842
Hodal	...	3rd	January	1842
Púnáháná }	...	5th	September	1838
Fírozpur } revised	...	17th	May	1841

The Settlement Officers employed upon the work were Mr. M. R. Gubbins, Mr. J. Lawrence (Lord Lawrence), and Mr. G. C. Barnes. The whole of the settlements were sanctioned by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, and by Act VIII of 1846 the 1st of July 1872 was fixed as the date when all the settlements should expire. The subjoined table, taken from Mr. Fraser's "Statistical Report" gives for each *parganah* the revenue demand for the year preceding its settlement, and the amount of the assessment fixed :—

Names of *Parganahs*.	No. of Villages.	Former Revenue.	Present Revenue.
Jhársa	103	82,924	81,839
Páli	27	30,684	25,326
Sohná	169	1,33,261	1,08,698
Táorú	55	21,904	16,458
Rewárí	286	2,51,472	2,50,465
Bahora	33	24,892	27,676
Sháhjahánpur	9	8,931	9,287
Palwal	167	1,92,082	1,72,737
Núh	71	91,698	72,442
Hátín	119	1,23,051	92,285
Hodal	28	70,857	56,265
Púnáháná	101	69,166	58,533
Fírozpur	106	55,862	1,26,375
Total	1,274	11,56,786	10,90,388

Present *tahsíl* Palwal how constituted.

The *tahsíl* of Palwal, as at present constituted, is formed out of the former *parganahs* of Hodal, 28 villages ; of Palwal reduced to 146 villages, by the transfer of 21 villages to Núh and Delhí ; of 16 villages from *parganah* Sohná ; of four villages now under first regular settlement, confiscated in 1857 from the rebel Rája of Ballabgarh, and of two villages transferred from Bulandshahr in 1872.

Statistical account of Gurgáon, *parganah* Hodal.

The *parganah* of Hodal on the conquest of Delhí was given in *jágír* to Muhammad Khán Afrídi, for military service under General Lord Lake, and lapsed to our Government on his decease in 1220 *Fasli*, corresponding with 1813 A. D. The *parganah* on lapsing was chiefly waste. With the exception of the large Ját estates, the whole country was uncultivated. For the *Fasli* year 1220, the *khám* collections for the *parganah* amounted to Rs. 61,403, and in succeeding years to Rs. 51,584. The first settlement was concluded by Mr. Wilder, principal assistant for five years from 1224 to 1228 *Fasli*, and reached in the aggregate to Rs. 61,545. The second settlement,

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Statistical account of Gurgaon, *parganah* Hodal.

made by Mr. Cavendish, for a period of 10 years from 1229 to 1238, gave a *jama* amounting in the last year of the lease to Rs. 66,394, inclusive of *mukuddami*. On the expiration of this settlement, Mr. Campbell renewed the lease till formal investigation should take place, which was postponed from year to year until Mr. M. Gubbins, under Regulation IX of 1833, fixed the assessment, including the annexed estate of *mauza* Bhaduki, during the season of 1838 A. D. at Rs. 69,922. But more unfavourable seasons followed, and Mr. Gubbins, who had in the interim left that district, revisited the *parganah* and revised his assessment, giving a reduction of Rs. 13,657, and leaving a *jama* of Rs. 56,265, a sum based on the average collections of 10 years. This was the settlement in force in 1875, the demand being Rs. 55,953.

Parganah Palwal.

At the conquest of the Delhí territory by Lord Lake, this *parganah* was given in form to Nawáb Murtaza Khán, of the city of Delhí, at a quit-rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and at his death in 1225 *Fasli* (A.D. 1818) was taken under our direct management. The *parganah*, however, as then constituted, differed considerably from the form it afterwards took. After a few years of direct management, Mr. Cavendish assessed the *parganah* in 1228 *Fasli* (A. D. 1820-21) at Rs. 2,03,346, rising in the fifth and last year to Rs. 2,54,200. The *parganah* was made over to us in a wealthy condition, and this extravagant *jama* was realized with but trivial balances for four years. But in the fifth year a balance of Rs. 1,03,736 accrued. A new settlement for a like period was then formed, but the remissions given were inadequate. At its expiration Mr. G. Campbell again attempted the plan of progressive assessment, but bad harvests brought about heavy balances, until the memorable drought of 1245 *Fasli* (1837-38) gave the last blow to the decaying prosperity of the *parganah*. It was then assessed by Mr. John Lawrence, "who," writes Mr. Barnes, "undoubtedly rated the resources of the district "too highly, and misled (if I may so presume to speak of an officer of "his known capacity) by the abundance of available waste which "each village possessed, assessed each estate at a much higher value "than its cultivated area could be brought to pay. Mr. Lawrence's "assessment amounted to Rs. 2,31,526, the *jama* previously being "Rs. 2,46,413." But again the settlement broke down, the *zamindárs* were reduced to "extreme destitution, apparent in their want of "cattle, implements of husbandry, and of the commonest necessaries "of life." Accordingly, in 1842 Mr. Barnes re-settled the *parganah*, reducing the assessment first to Rs. 1,92,082, and then to Rs. 1,72,737, or, excluding *jágír* villages, to Rs. 1,65,255. Thus in six years the Government demand had been reduced by no less than Rs. 81,158. In the 146 villages still attached to the *tahsíl* Mr. Barnes' settlement amounted to Rs. 1,43,045. It is this settlement which has just been revised. The demand of its last year of currency was Rs. 1,43,300.

Sohná villages.

The revenue history of Sohná was too complicated to be given by Mr. Barnes. The 16 villages now connected with this *tahsíl* were assessed first at Rs. 7,444, exclusive of two *jágír* villages, then at Rs. 7,889, excluding a third village in addition to the former two, then the same villages at Rs. 7,572, and finally the whole 16 were assessed by Mr. Barnes in 1842 at Rs. 9,909.

Villages annexed after the Mutiny. Working of settlement.

The four villages which formerly belonged to the Rájá of Ballabgarh were after annexation summarily settled at Rs. 6,720, and the two estates which have come over from Bulandshahr were assessed at Rs. 312.

Under the former settlement in the three years 1839, 1840, and 1841, one village of Játs and 7½ villages of Gújars were forfeited or sold for desertion and arrears; but with the new settlement of 1842 the financial history of the *tahsíl* assumes another complexion. Writing (apparently in 1849) on *tahsíl* Palwal, Mr. Fraser speaks of the relief which had been afforded by Mr. Barnes' settlement, and proceeds to state:—"In the last year too (nor was this by any means "remarkable as a favourable agricultural season) the revenues of Palwal "were collected without the least difficulty. There was not a single "*dastak* issued, nor did there remain at the end of the year a single "farthing of balance." In Hodal the state of affairs was not so favourable; two villages had been sold, two farmed, and two taken under direct management. But Mr. Fraser writes:—"I do not "consider this to have been the fault of the settlement, which seems "to me to have been conducted on just and easy principles, but of "the wretched seasons with which it has had since to contend." The state of this *tahsíl* from the Mutiny till the recent settlement was one of very great prosperity. Except in the famine year of 1860-61, when remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,079 were granted, balances and remissions were unknown. There were no alterations of demand except those arising from the ordinary causes, such as alluvion and diluvion, lapse of revenue assignments, and the taking up of land for public purposes. Nor are the causes of this prosperity far to seek. The reduction of assessment had had time to produce its full effects, cultivation had largely extended, communications had improved, and there was a sturdy and industrious population ready to make the best use of their advantages.

Increase in resources of tract

During the 33 years that had elapsed since Mr. Barnes' settlement, the resources of the *tahsíl* had in every way been largely increased. The construction of the East Indian Railway, which runs through the neighbouring districts of Bulandshahr and Alígarh, had thrown open a wider field for the export of cotton and grain. There had been a large rise in prices, especially during the last 15 years; cultivation had increased by 46 per cent., and the population, if the statistics can be trusted, had increased in an astonishing ratio. A comparison of the former and present statistics of the *tahsíl* gives the following results:—

Chaks	Increase per cent. in		
	Area cultivated and fallow.	Well irrigated area.	Population.
Bángar	47	64	89
Khádar	61	102	44
Bángar Khádar	70	73	78
Bhuder	35	156	79
Dáhri	12	54	41
Percentage	46	69	81

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Increase in resources of tract.

The value of well-irrigated land may be taken to be double that of unirrigated land. If, then, the increased area under wells be added to the actual increase in cultivation, we get the following percentages of increase :—

Chak Bángar	52
Do. Khádar	73
Do. Bángar Khádar	80
Do. Bhuder	43
Do. Dahri	18
Total	52

Tahsíl Fírozpur. Former settlements.

Of the 229 villages of this *tahsíl*, as at present constituted, 194 belonged to the original *parganah* of Fírozpur and Púnáhána, which having been conferred in *jágír* by Lord Lake on Nawáb Ahmad Baksh Khán, were forfeited in 1835 by his son, Shams-ud-din Khán, owing to his instigation of the murder of Mr. Fraser at Delhí in 1835. Eighteen villages formed part of *parganah* Hátín, and twelve villages part of Núh. Fírozpur and Púnáhána lapsed in the *rabi* of 1243 *Fasli* (A.D 1835), and having been in great measure settled in 1835 and 1836 by Messers. Gubbins and Masson, the whole of the assessments were after revision reported as a summary settlement by Mr. M. Gubbins in 1837.

From that officer's report, it appears that the net average collections of the land revenue in both *parganahs* for the last twenty years of the *Jágírdárs'* management, including Rs. 14,700 on account of *abwábs* or extra imposts, had been Rs. 2,25,700 per annum out of an average demand of Rs. 2,45,700. The assessment of the summary settlement in these villages as finally submitted for sanction amounted to Rs. 2,14,819, *plus* Rs. 10,772 *muqaddami* or headmen's allowance, the total being Rs. 2,25,591. In the following year 1838, or 1246 *Fasli*, a regular settlement of the *parganah* was concluded by the same officer. This settlement took up the former leases, which had been given for various periods, remissions being given at once, and enhancements commencing from the expiry of the terms previously fixed. The result was to substitute for the demand of 1245 *Fasli* which amounted to Rs. 2,25,281, an initial demand for 1246 *Fasli*, of Rs. 2,22,213 to rise by 1255 *Fasli* to a final demand of Rs. 2,33,264. In 1841 Mr. Gubbins himself reported that these assessments were too severe, that both *parganahs*, and especially Púnáhána, had deteriorated much since settlement, and that immediate and permanent relief must be granted. In accordance with his representations the *jama* of Fírozpur was reduced by Rs. 30,665, or 19½ per cent., and that of Púnáhána by Rs. 17,691, or 23⅛ per cent., leaving the Fírozpur demand at Rs. 1,26,375, and that of Púnáhána at Rs. 58,533, total Rs. 1,84,908. Twelve villages from *parganah* Núh, assessed at Rs 10,500 and twelve from *parganah* Hátín, assessed at Rs. 7,676, were added to the *tahsíl*, raising the demand to Rs. 2,03,084. In two estates, a reduction of Rs. 222 was granted on account of deteriorations through deposit of sand, and other slight diminutions of assessment have resulted from the taking up of land for public purposes; the *jama* of the whole *tahsíl* was Rs. 2,02,917 at the expiry of the settlement.

Working of the settlement.

In the statistical account of Gurgáon, Mr. Fraser, writing about 1849, states that the settlements of both Fírozpur and Púnáhána had worked well, and were favourable to property. The table of mortgages shows that 8 per cent. of the area of the *tahsíl* is under mortgage, in a total sum of Rs. 3,88,954, of which Rs. 2,48,506 has been lent by members of the agricultural class. The average of the mortgage money per acre is nearly Rs. 25. The statement of balances and remissions from 1857 to 1873 shows that, with the exception of the balances and remissions due to the famine year of 1860-61, the Government demand has been collected with very great regularity. The few other cases of balance were occasioned in two instances by destruction of crops from hill streams, in three by deterioration from the deposit of sand, and in every other case by excessive floods, which were most frequent in the villages bordering on the Kotla *jhíl*. The above facts are sufficient to prove that although the settlement pressed rather heavily on individual villages, yet the assessment had, on the whole, worked well. Transfers by sale have been very few; mortgages are not, except in a few instances, oppressive; and the revenue has been regularly and easily collected.

Increase of resources since settlement.

The total population by Mr. Fraser's census in 1845 was 79,989; in 1868 it was 121,972, the increase being 41,983, or 52·5 per cent.; in the agricultural population only the increase was 16,166, or 29·3 per cent. An analysis of the cultivation and irrigation comparison gives the following results:—

Circles.	Chiknot.	Maddikhera.	Landoha.	Bhúder.	Púnáhána.	Tahsíl.
Increase or decrease in cultivated and fallow area with percentage.	+4,739 35	+1,377 12	+4,533 21	+10,207 36	+19,369 47	+40,223 34
Increase or decrease in total irrigated area with percentage.	+3,294 63	−5,673 55	−1,402 11	−2,290 26	+1,637 51	−4,434 11

Decrease of irrigated area in certain circles.

The circles in which a decrease of well-irrigation is shown comprise those low lands of the Fírozpur valley in which, while in favourable seasons they are flooded by the Landoha, the various hill torrents, and the drainage water of the higher lands around, in times of drought, when the natural irrigation has failed, unbricked wells are constructed in large numbers. These fall in with the first flood, and cannot be reconstructed until a period of dryness has restored sufficient stability to the sub-soil. Mr. Gubbin's settlement was made in a year of drought, and he wrote in his report:—"Well-"irrigation having in the present season of drought been pushed to its "utmost, the record of that class shows in most cases the extreme "amount of irrigation of which each *mauza* is capable." The measurements of the current settlement having been partly conducted in a year of unusual flood, it is not surprising that different results have been obtained. The circles in which a decrease of the naturally irrigated area is shown are those in which this irrigation is mainly

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dependent on the Landoha. It appears that the Dáhar lands were over-estimated, and not only so, but it is fairly certain that the floods of the Landoha have of late years diminished in frequency and extent, nor is this fact at all surprising. As cultivation increases in Alwar, the supply of water from surface drainage must diminish, and the number of temporary *bands*, with which the Gurgáon authorities would find it impossible to interfere, will increase.

Decrease of irrigated area in certain circles.

Of the 311 villages now constituting the *tahsíl*, 56 at last settlement formed the *parganah* of Táorú, 108 were contained in the *parganah* of Hátín, 66 in that of Sohná, 60 in that of Núh, 11 in that of Bahora, and 10 in Palwal. The following table shows the distribution of these villages in the present assessment circles :—

Former fiscal history. In what *parganahs* contained at last settlement.

Circles.	No. of villages.	No. of Villages formerly contained in—					
		Táorú.	Sohná.	Hátín.	Bahora.	Palwal.	Núh.
Táorú ...	90	56	23	...	11	...	...
Bángar ...	105	...	3	86	...	10	6
Dáhar ...	116	...	40	22	...	...	54
Total ...	311	56	66	108	11	10	60

Former history, *Parganah* Táorú.

This *parganah* was, on its annexation in 1803, conferred on the Bhartpur Chief in *jágír*, and it remained with him until 1826. It was kept under direct management for two years, and then assessed by Mr. Cavendish at Rs. 29,937. "The assessment stood but one "year, when nearly a fifth of the villages broke down and their assess- "ment was reduced. From that period until 1240 *Fasli* (A.D. 1832-33), "when the assessment was raised, it paid pretty regularly. "From this excess *jama*, with the succeeding drought years, the "*parganah* entirely broke up;" and when Mr. (Lord) Lawrence settled the *parganah* in 1837, he found, during the preceding nine years, the average demand to be of Rs. 28,026, the average realizations Rs. 26,118, and the average balance Rs. 1,908. Mr. Lawrence reduced the assessment from Rs. 29,079 to Rs. 24,700, or 15·1 per cent. But even after this reduction, balances aggregating in four years Rs. 9,089 occurred, and three villages having been transferred to Sohná, Mr. Barnes in 1841 reduced the assessment of the remaining 52 estates from Rs. 21,975 to Rs. 16,458, or 25·1 per cent. Three *jágír* villages not included in the above assessment were settled by Mr. Routh in 1852 at a *jama* of Rs. 915.

Former settlements. *Parganahs* Bahora and Sohná.

Of the villages of Bahora included in this *tahsíl*, ten were assessed first at Rs. 5,035, then at Rs. 4,619, then at Rs. 4,636, and finally by Mr. Lawrence in 1838, at Rs. 4,863 ; the eleventh, a *jágír* village, being assessed by Mr. Routh in 1852 at Rs. 1,710, and the Sohná villages, after being assessed at Rs. 53,695, Rs. 58,031, and Rs. 57,055, were finally settled by Mr. Barnes at Rs. 40,830.

Former settlements. *Parganah* Núh.

For three years after the annexation, in 1803, the *parganah* of Núh was farmed to Ráo Tej Singh of Rewárí, and in 1809 it was settled by Mr. W. Fraser. In 1841 a revision of settlement was undertaken by Mr. Barnes : he found the *jama* at Rs. 91,693, and the

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average collections of 20 years, realized with great difficulty, were Rs. 86,170. He wrote, "from personal observation of the circumstances "of each village I can bear testimony to the general poverty and want of "comfort apparent, with but few exceptions, throughout the *parganah*;" and he considered it to be heavily assessed. The result of his settlement was a *jama* of Rs. 75,137, being a reduction of Rs. 16,561, or 18·1 per cent. In the villages still included in the *tahsil* Mr. Barnes' assessment amounted to Rs. 61.912.

Former settlements, *Parganah* Núh.

Hátín was held on an *istamrár* of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizulla Beg Khán from 1803 to 1823. It was then settled by Mr. Cavendish; and after undergoing various changes by transfer of villages was re-settled by Mr. Barnes in 1841. In his report he writes:

Former settlements *Parganah* Hátín.

"The gross *jama* of the *parganah* for the year immediately preceding the settlement was Rs. 1,23,051. The average collections of 17 years, from the date of the escheat of the *parganah* to the close of the last year, was Rs. 1,07,220, and of the last ten years Rs. 1,05,679. That the amount of these collections was too high to adopt as a fair assessment may be inferred from the difficulty and detriment to the *parganah* with which it had been collected; from the prevalent practice of desertion; from the absence of bidders at the public auction of estates; and from the meagre and comfortless circumstances of the people."

The result of his settlement was an assessment of Rs. 92,283, being a reduction of Rs. 30,768, or Rs. 25 per cent. on the former *jama*, of 14 per cent. on the average collections of the last 17 years, and of Rs. 12½ per cent. on the average collections of the last ten. In the 108 villages still belonging to this *tahsil*, the assessment thus fixed amounted to Rs. 84,607.

Former settlements of Palwal villages.

The assessments of the ten Palwal villages, after having been fixed at Rs. 13,280 and Rs. 14,264 and Rs. 10,330, were reduced by Mr. Barnes in 1842 to Rs. 7,877. Writing in the Statistical Account of Gurgáon, published in 1849, Mr. Fraser speaks well of the working of all these settlements. Next to *tahsil* Firozpur, Núh is the most heavily mortgaged part of the district. But the amount of mortgage in a tract does not depend solely, or even principally, on the weight of assessment. The conditions which are perhaps most unfavourable to mortgages are the co-existence of a fairly heavy, but not absolutely overwhelming, assessment with a frugal proprietary: thus, in Rewárí, where these conditions exist, mortgages are extremely light; while the conditions in *Chak* Dáhar of this *tahsil*, where the mortgages are heaviest of the three circles, are such as would naturally tend to their growth, for there is a fairly light assessment making land valuable as a security, an improvident body of owners, who spend the produce of a good year in place of saving it, and a liability of large areas to occasional submersion, the owners being then driven to the banker for the means of subsistence. Almost all the villages thus liable to excessive inundation, however lightly assessed they may be, are from the operation of these causes heavily mortgaged. The alterations in assessment since the last settlement have been very slight and are due to the ordinary causes of variation, such as taking up land for public purposes. In *Chaks* Táorú and Bángar the only balances (except a few which were merely nominal, being caused by the taking up of lands by Government) were those due to the drought of 1860-61, while in *Chak* Dáhar the large

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balances and remissions are owing to the liability of many villages to excessive inundation. The revenue has been easily collected.

Comparison of past and present state of *tahsil*.

Thus the existing assessments are the result of reductions made some thirty-five years ago, amounting to diminution of the Government demand on the whole *tahsíl* by 27 per cent.; during the course of settlement, cultivation has increased by 42 per cent.; irrigation has expanded and the value of produce has risen. The increase in population has kept pace with the increase in cultivation. Sales have been few, mortgages are fairly light, except in one circle where the circumstances are exceptional; the revenue has been, except in the inundated tracts, regularly collected, and Government was fairly entitled to an increased revenue, while on the other hand the character of the population and the great division of the ownership of the soil made it necessary to avoid too large an enhancement of the assessment.

Tahsil Gurgáon. Fiscal history. Former constitution of *tahsil*.

Of the 241 villages now constituting the *tahsíl*, 34 were added to the district after the Mutiny; seven were transferred from Delhí, four before 1846, and three in 1863, and the remaining 200 were at last settlement comprised in the *parganahs* of Jhársa, Sohná, and Bahora. The following table shows their distribution among the circles :—

Assessment Circle.	Jhársa villages.	Sohná villages.	Bahora villages.	Delhí villages.	Villages annexed after Mutiny.	Total.
Najafgarh *jhíl* ...	8	...	...	4	...	12
Adjoining Dáhar...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Gurgáon ...	42	..	..	...	...	*42
Sihi ...	18	5	..	...	...	*23
Hill ...	10	12	...	...	...	22
Sohná ...	...	26	...	...	...	26
Sailáni ...	..	27	...	...	..	27
Farrukhnagar ..	13	...	..	2	13	†28
Sáhibi ...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Kásan ...	..	8	3	1	...	12
Bahora ...	...	...	19	...	4	*23
Total ...	100	78	22	7	34	241

Fiscal history. *Parganah* Jhársa.

The original *parganah* of Jhársa or Bádsháhpur, after having been for nearly sixty years in the possession of the Begam Samru, lapsed in 1836, and was summarily settled by Mr. C. Gubbins. This settlement was afterwards revised by the late Lord Lawrence, but, owing to his transfer, was reported by Mr. C. Gubbins in 1838, and finally, the papers having been returned for corrections, by Mr. Barnes in 1840. The *parganah* as summarily settled by Mr. Gubbins contained 78 villages. It appears from his report

* Two estates afterwards united into one.
† Two estates afterwards united into one, and one estate transferred to Rohtak.

that, until the last two years before the lapse, collections had been always made by the Begam's agent on a yearly estimate of the produce. In the famine year of 1241 *Fasli* (A.D. 1833-34), this was not found a profitable method of collection, and was commuted to a demand fixed for three years, which, being harshly exacted during the following years of scarcity, led to the desertion of many villages. Mr. Lawrence in his report states that when the villages were assessed annually, the actual demand was seldom restricted to the amount fixed, if more could be collected, and, during the latter years of the Begam's life, the *parganah* was pretty much at the mercy of her agent, who seldom failed to reap a plentiful harvest. On lapsing, the *parganah* was generally impoverished, and the villages and their inhabitants bore all the appearance of bad management. The average collections during the last ten years of the Begam's management had been Rs. 66,858, and the assessment made by Mr. Gubbins in 1836 amounted to Rs. 70,610.

Fiscal history. *Parganah* Jhárса.

This settlement was immediately succeeded by that of Mr. Lawrence. The *parganah* as settled by him consisted of 101 villages; of these, 78 with six new estates since formed were those settled by Mr. Gubbins, 12 had been transferred from the neighbouring *parganahs* of Sohná, Páli, Pakal, and Najafgarh, and five villages were in *jágír*. Mr. Lawrence's settlement dealt with 96 villages, of which three have since been transferred to Delhí; in the remaining 93 the existing assessment was Rs. 78,090, which he decreased to Rs. 77,873. The *jágír* villages increased to six by partition of an estate lapsed in 1848, and were settled by Mr. Routh at Rs. 8,998, raising the Government demand to Rs. 86,871, to which must be added Rs. 664 for lands reclaimed from Najafgarh *jhíl*, and formed into a separate village in 1860, making a total of 100 estates assessed at Rs. 87,535. The revenue demand of 1875 was Rs. 85,836, being a decrease of Rs. 1,699, of which Rs. 908 was remitted from deterioration and over-assessment, the rest from ordinary causes, such as land being taken up for public purposes.

Fiscal history. *Parganah* Sohná.

Parganah Sohná first came into British possession in 1803. After having been entrusted for short periods to the state of Bhartpur and Ráo Tej Singh of Rewárí, it was about 1808 settled by Mr. Fraser. In 1842 Mr. Barnes wrote:—

"It is impossible to carry on any connected history of the fiscal changes which have taken place in the *parganah*. There have been no series of settlements to mark by regular steps the advancement or retrogression of the revenue. Moreover, the *parganah* in its present shape has received so large an addition to its area and *jama*, that any reference to its revenue before these changes were effected would scarcely be intelligible. The *jama* of the *parganah* for the year preceding settlement was Rs. 1,33,261. The average collections of the past 17 and 10 years amount, respectively, to Rs. 1,13,908 and Rs. 1,18,357: with the exception of Palwal, Sohná was undoubtedly the heaviest assessed *parganah* in a district where no assessment was moderate, and the condition of the people proportionally destitute. In February 1839, when Mr. C. Gubbins joined as Collector, there were no less than 47 villages in this *parganah* either entirely or nearly deserted. The number of instances in which recourse has been had within the last few years to the heaviest punishment in the power of the authorities to inflict for desertions and non-payment of revenue must be regarded as a proof of over-assessment. The penalty of sale was seldom resorted to, for the reason that no purchaser could be found to risk his capital."

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Fiscal history. *Parganah* Sohná.

This over-assessment of the *parganah* had, as Mr. Barnes showed, caused in eight years a decrease in the cultivated area of nearly 27 per cent. He, therefore, reduced the assessment of the 169 villages then contained in the *parganah* from Rs. 1,33,261 to Rs. 1,01,135, being a decrease of 11¼ per cent. on the collections of seventeen years, of 14½ per cent. on the collections of the last ten years, and of 24 per cent. on the former Government demand. In the 78 villages now attached to this *tahsíl*, Mr. Barnes reduced the assessment from Rs. 61,098 to Rs. 47,103, or 23 per cent. The demand of 1875 was Rs. 46,942, being a decrease of Rs. 161 due to ordinary causes.

Fiscal history. *Parganah* Bahora.

"*Parganah* Bahora was originally granted in 1803 by the British Government to the Bhartpur Chief and was resumed in 1805 with other grants. It was first farmed to Ráo Rám Bakhsh, brother of Ráo Jai Singh, the *Istamrárdár* of Rewári. It was assessed in 1216 *Fasli* (A.D. 1808) by Mr. W. Fraser at a very moderate *jama*, averaging not more than Rs. 12,000 for three years. In the second settlement, however, the revenue was raised more than 50 per cent. for the first year and nearly 100 for the second. The consequence was that 15 of the 26 villages which then composed the *Khalisa* portion of the *parganah* were leased to farmers. This assessment was realized with considerable punctuality, but in that which succeeded, the *jama* was further raised to Rs. 32,424, or nearly 50 per cent. on the past assessment, which had been enhanced so suddenly. All the villages, except five, were given to farmers, some of whom, being men of property, made good their engagements. However, the *parganah* from this period generally fell into balances, and the assessment was reduced for an interval; but it did no good, being immediately raised. Every year balances occurred, till at last the *parganah* was brought under *khám* management, though nominally assessed. In 1825 Mr. Cavendish revised the assessment, and reduced it to Rs. 24,310, at which it has with trifling variation ever since remained; for though the leases were only granted for five years, on their expiration it was continued to be paid till 1240, when Mr. Bacon assessed the *parganah* for ten years at a trifling increase. From the period of Mr. Cavendish's assessment, the *parganah*, which was then much impoverished and half deserted, has steadily improved, and the people are now, perhaps more affluent than those of any other part of the district."

So wrote Mr. Lawrence in 1838. The average demand for the last thirty years had been Rs. 25,953, the average collections Rs. 23,397; the existing assessment on the *Khalisa* villages was Rs. 24,892, which Mr. Lawrence raised to Rs. 27,676, or about ten per cent. The *parganah* then comprised 33 villages, three of which were in *jágír*. Two of these latter were assessed by Mr. Lawrence at Rs. 2,708, raising the total demand to Rs. 30,384; while the third was assessed by Mr. Routh in 1848 at Rs. 2,528, raising the total demand to Rs. 32,912. Of these 33 villages 22 are now included in this *tahsíl*. Including the village assessed by Mr. Routh, their *jamas* as fixed at settlement amounted to Rs. 26,339. The assessment of 1875 was Rs. 25,908, being a decrease of Rs. 431, mainly due to deterioration of lands by sand deposits from the Indori stream.

Fiscal history. New territory.

Of the 34 villages annexed after the Mutiny, 27 were of the *parganah* of Bádli, which had been part of the State of Jhajjar, three had been held by the Nawáb of Farrukhnagar, and four had belonged to the King of Delhí's *tahsíl*, Kot Kásim. The Bádli villages were, on the confiscation of the Jhajjar State, summarily assessed by Mr. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, who reduced the

demand from Rs. 36,333, at which it stood under the Nawáb, to Rs. 27,746; subsequently measurements were commenced and completed in 1863; and the assessments revised in 1864 by Major Cripps, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgáon (the village having been transferred in 1860), who further reduced the demand to Rs. 26,720. The demand of 1875 was Rs. 26,713.

Mr. Fraser, Collector of Gurgáon, wrote, in 1849 :—

Working of settlement.

"*Parganah Jhársa.*—I discover one sale and two transfers for arrears of revenue since the revision of settlement; and, considering the number of villages in the *parganah* and the seasons with which they have since settlement had to contend, I believe that this will be deemed to afford a satisfactory proof that the settlement was conducted on principles favourable and easy to the people. *Parganah Sohná.*—Since the revision of the settlement took place, I do not observe that a single change of property produced by our demand has taken place, and this fact is, I hope, sufficient to prove that the settlement has worked well since its conclusion. *Parganah Bahora.*—That the settlement has worked well may be inferred from the fact of there having occurred, since its conclusion, no changes of property, and that the revenue has generally been collected with ease to the people."

It appears that in the sixteen years from 1859 to 1874, the total balances amounted to Rs. 74,516, and the total remissions to Rs. 37,095, being an average percentage on the annual assessment of 2·3 of balance, and 1·1 of remissions. During the early part of this period the newly-annexed villages had not been regularly assessed, and the scarcity of 1860-61 unfavourably affected the collection. If the first five years be excluded, it will be found that during the last eleven years before re-settlement the total balances had been Rs. 20,689, and the remissions Rs. 11,690, of which Rs. 13,034, and Rs. 10,825 respectively had occurred in the villages surrounding the Najafgarh *jhíl*: thus in the other ten circles the balances during the last eleven years had been only Rs. 7,655 and the remissions Rs. 865, or 0·4 and 0·04 per cent. respectively, on the annual *jama*. In no case had it been found necessary to attach or sell land in order to enforce the payment of the revenue, and only in eleven instances had goods even been attached, and in one case a headman taken into custody. It is evident that the revenue had been collected with ease and punctuality.

Increase in the resources of the *tahsíl*.

The East Indian Railway has brought the whole district into more direct and easy communication with the markets of the North-West Provinces; and the Rájpútána (State) Railway opened in 1873 traverses the *tahsíl*. This Railway, while benefiting the country generally, has, by supplanting their carts, diminished the resources of not a few Ahír villages situated on the road between Delhí and Rewárí. The main causes of the increase in the resources of the *tahsíl* will be found in the rise of prices, in the increase of population, and in the extension of cultivation.

Tahsíl Rewárí. Past financial history of *parganah* Rewárí.

Rewárí first came under British rule in 1803: it was then suffering from the mismanagement produced by the disorganization of the Mughal Empire, and the collections often fell short of Rs. 1,00,000. It was at first given in *jágír* to the Mahárája of Bhartpur, but was resumed in 1805, and was then farmed to Jai Singh, Ahír, with whom it remained until the end of 1216 *Fasli* or 1808-9 A.D. With the exception of 58 villages, which had been bestowed in *istamrár* tenure

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Tahsil Rewárí.

Past financial history of *parganah* Rewárí.

on Jai Singh, and a few other *jágír* estates, the *parganah* was then settled by Mr. W. Fraser at Rs. 2,14,504: the system of assessment followed seems to have been that of settling the villages with the highest bidders, and this procedure being aided by the feuds of the people, the result was over-assessment so great, that Mr. Lawrence writes—"In going over the records, one is often amazed at the "excessive assessments which have been realised." In spite of the occasional lapse of revenue grants, the collections steadily decreased from Rs. 2,14,504 in 1217 *Fasli* (or 1809-10 A.D.) to Rs. 1,84,383 in 1244 *Fasli* (1836-37 A.D.), the average collections of the 28 years being Rs. 2,09,287, and the average balance Rs. 17,157, or 7½ per cent. of the demand. Under these circumstances a re-settlement was begun by Mr. Bacon in 1832, carried on by Mr. Gubbins in 1836, and completed by Mr. (Lord) Lawrence in 1838, the financial results of which in the *Khálisa* portion of the *parganah* was an assessment of Rs. 1,91,957 exclusive of village headmen's fees, being a reduction of Rs. 17,688 on the average collections of 28 years. Two hundred and nineteen estates, and plots in six other villages were thus assessed by Mr. Lawrence; the rate at which his assessment fell was Re. 1-10-2 per cultivated acre, and Re. 1-1-1½ per acre of cultivated and culturable. Writing of this assessment some ten years later, Mr. Fraser says in the Statistical Account of Gurgáon—

"There is no doubt that in nearly all seasons this *parganah* can pay the revenue at which it has now been assessed. Balances, if they do occur, will be found to arise from other causes than that most mischievous and injurious of over-assessment. At the same time, viewed comparatively, Rewárí will not, I believe, be found to have attained so large a relief as other *parganahs* of this district. However, I repeat that with the assessment there is no fault to find, and that its amount can, I think, be always and easily collected."

In 1849, under Mr. Routh, Collector, a settlement of the 61 *istamrár* villages was begun and completed by 1852. The result of the settlement was inclusive of plots already assessed at Rs. 367, an initial assessment of Rs. 62,244 rising to Rs. 63,850 being at the rate of Re. 1-6-4 per cultivated and Re. 1-3-8 per *málguzári* acre. Of these villages, one estate, assessed at Rs 271, was not charged with any *jama*, being granted revenue free by the *Istamrárdárs*. Previous to Mr. Routh's settlement, the *Istamrárdárs* had made their own agreements with the village communities; the quit rent due to Government being a lump sum of Rs. 25,001. Owing to the conduct of the *Istamrárdárs* in the Mutiny, their rights were confiscated: only in seven villages, which had previously been alienated by them, does this tenure exist; the assessments in those amount to Rs. 4,976, the quit rent due to Government to Rs. 1,909. The remaining *jágír* villages were also assessed by Mr. Routh at Rs. 3,280.

Past financial history of *parganah* Sháhjahánpur.

The small *parganah* of Sháhjahánpur, containing nine estates lying to the south of Rewárí in the midst of native territory, was, after the conquest in 1803, continued in *jágír* to Har Narain Haldia, until his death in 1824. It was then settled by Mr. Cavendish at Rs. 8,546; the assessment was fair and the collections regular, and when Mr. Lawrence undertook the re-settlement of the *parganah* in 1838 he was enabled to raise the demand from Rs. 8,932, at which

he found it, to Rs. 9,287, the average collections for fourteen years being then Rs. 8,389 and the average balance Rs. 166. Mr. Fraser's remarks on the statement of this *parganah* were: "That this has "worked satisfactorily may be inferred from there having occurred no "changes under it."

Character of assessment. Reductions made.

Rewárí has been always noted as being more severely assessed than the other parts of the district. As Mr. Fraser points out, it was the first *tahsíl* in which the old severe settlement underwent revision, and the readiness of Government to grant the necessary remission was not then well understood. In Rewárí too this final revision was not, as in several other *parganahs*, followed by a still greater reduction. In 1858, Mr. Ford, a former Deputy Commissioner, wrote of the Rewárí settlement as hard. Mr. Melvill in 1862 called it notoriously severe. From a letter written by Mr. Ford in 1862 it appears that a reduction of assessment to the extent of Rs. 600 had been made in one village before the Mutiny, and in four villages to the extent of Rs. 950 after 1857; that inquiry had shown that the revenue was generally too highly assessed by one-fifth, and that in 1860 Mr. Cust and Mr. Brandreth had urged a general reduction of the assessment of the *tahsíl*. This was considered unnecessary, but in 1862 reductions to the extent of Rs. 3,273 were again granted in fifteen villages, and in 1863 further reductions to the extent of Rs. 1,422 in twelve villages; besides which remissions have had from time to time to be given in estates injured by deposits of sand from the Sáhibi, and also for lands taken up for public purposes.

Increase in resources.

The resources of the *tahsíl* have been increased since the regular settlement by the same causes which have operated in the other parts, of the district, *viz.*, increase in cultivated and irrigated area following on an increase in population, and also a considerable rise of prices; against which may be set (1) the alleged decrease in the productive powers of the land, due to the poorer soils having come under the plough and the less frequent fallows, and (2) the smaller share of the produce now taken by Government. No new marts have come into existence since Mr. Lawrence's settlement, but the flourishing town of Rewárí forms an admirable market for the produce of the *tahsíl*, and it is now connected by the new Rájpútána State Railway on the one side with the Native States of Rájpútána, and on the other with Delhí and the East Indian and Panjáb lines.

Working of settlement.

The percentages of the average annual balance and remission in each circle on the yearly revenue have been as shown on the top of the next page.

As to the amount of coercion required to collect the revenue, from 1860 to 1874, there were twenty-four instances of the issue of orders to attach property, eleven instances of attachment actually executed, two instances of sale of attached property, two cases in which the defaulters were forwarded under warrant to the Deputy Commissioner, and one instance of transfer of the defaulter's share.

Revision of settlement, 1872 1879.

In 1872 a revision of the regular settlement was commenced by Mr. O'Brien, who made over charge of the operations to Mr. Channing in 1873. In the end of 1877 Mr. Channing was succeeded by Mr. Maconachie, who brought the work to a close in 1879. The operations were reported on by Mr. Channing in 1880.

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Working of settlement.

Circle	Percentage on Yearly Revenue.			
	Of average balance.		*Of average remissions.*	
	1860—74	1865—74	1860—74	1865—74
Sáhibi	5·7	3·8	1·2	0·2
Rewárí	2·3	1·1	0·8	0·2
Magda Salt	5·7	3·6	2·0	0·6
Shájahánpur	3·3	2·4	0·6	...
Kansáoti	6·1	2·7	1·0	...
Mundhi	6·8	4·4	1·5	0·2
Hill	6·0	3·2	1·7	0·5
Páláhwas	10·5	7·9	3·3	0·8
Tahsíl	5·9	3·8	1·6	0·3

Basis of the assessment.

The following were the instructions issued by Government for the assessment of the new demand on account of land revenue:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Panjáb Land Revenue Act, 1871, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the following instructions be conveyed to the officer in charge of the settlement of the Gurgáon district regarding the principle on which the land revenue of that district is to be assessed:—

"(1). The general principle of assessment to be followed is, that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of the estate, or in other words, one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord, either in money or in kind.

"(2). In applying this principle in the case of the district above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.

"(3). In estimating the land revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from grazing, and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.

"(4). The gross assessments for each settlement circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, form the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle; but, in the assessment to be ultimately adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down in Rule I is to be observed in each case."

Assessment circles, rates, and assessments.

Unfortunately Mr. Channing has written no report upon his assessment of the district as a whole; and the only material available is to be found in the assessment reports he submitted on the various *tahsíls*. In the Settlement Report will be found a detailed description of each *tahsíl*, and of the circles into which he divided it for purposes of assessment. The following tables give the rates sanctioned for each circle and results of their application:—

Statement showing for each Assessment Circle the sanctioned Revenue rates.

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Chàhi.			Dahri.			Unirrigated. Chiknot and Narmot.			Magda.			Bhúr.		
		Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P
Palwal.	Bángar ...	2	12	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	14	0
	Bhúder ...	2	8	0		...		1	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
	Dahrí ...	2	12	0	2	4	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	13	0
	Khádar ..	2	8	0		...		1	6	0		...			..	
	Bángar Khádar ...	2	10	0		...		1	6	0	1	2	0	0	14	0
Firozpur.	Púnahána ...	2	8	0	2	2	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	14	0
	Chiknot ...	2	12	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	14	0
	Mándíkhera ...	3	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	6	0	1	2	0
	Landoha ...	3	8	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	1	6	0	1	2	0
	Bhúder ...	3	0	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	0	14	0
Núh.	Bángar ...	2	10	0	1	12	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	10	6
	Táorú ...	2	8	0	1	12	0	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	9	0
	Dahar ...	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	6	6	1	4	0	0	10	6
Gurgáon.	Bahora ...	3	0	0	1	14	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
	Hill ...	2	8	0	1	12	0	1	3	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
	Dahar or Najafgarh *jhil* ..	3	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0
	Sohná ...	2	12	0	1	10	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	11	0
	Sihí ..	2	8	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	0	13	0	0	10	0
	Sailání ...	2	12	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0
	Sáhibí ..	2	4	0	1	10	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	9	0
	Farrukhnagar ..	2	12	0	1	12	0	1	6	0	0	14	0	0	9	0
	Kásan ...	2	4	0		..			..		0	14	0	0	9	0
	Gurgáon ..	2	4	0	1	10	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	11	0
	Adjoining Dahar ..	2	12	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	0	12	0
Rewárí.	Pálháwás ...	2	4	0		...		1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
	Pahár ...	2	8	0		..			...		1	0	0	0	10	6
	Rewárí ..	2	10	0		..		1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	3	0	0		...		1	6	0	1	3	0	0	10	0
	Sáhibí ...	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
	Kasáotí ...	3	0	0		...		1	8	0	1	2	0	0	10	0
	Magda shor ...	2	6	0		...		1	6	0	1	3	0	0	12	0
	Mundí ...	2	8	0		...		1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0

Statement showing Resulting Assessments.

Tahsil.	Circle.	Assessment at rates.	Assessment actually announced.	Deduct on account of: Transfer of villages.	Protective leases.	Gardens.	Muafis.	Add on account of transfer of villages.	Initial Khalsa demand.	Former demand.
Palwal.	Bangar ..	219,940	218,615	1,032	1,898	404	511	.	210,269	155,689
	Bhuder ..	12,901	12,978	..	109	..	.		12,864	11,021
	Dahri ..	17,567	17,634	..	46	13	10		17,565	17,694
	Khádir ..	13,072	13,586	..	31	21		91	12,445	8,209
	Bangar Khadir ..	80,581	80,450	..	190	205	.	.	80,055	22,904
Firozpur.	Landoha ..	53,298	51,526	.	217	25	..		53,040	47,852
	Mandíkhera	26,225	27,864	.	26	57	.		27,801	37,500
	Chiknot .	27,311*	25,958	..	158		..		25,800	23,006
	Bhuder .	49,011	49,068		683	390	282		47,713	44,439
	Punahana .	78,286	76,123	..	582	55	490		75,006	56,120

* Excluding Rs 2,234 or land subject to fluctuating assessment, which yielded Rs. 2,272 in 1877-78 and Rs. 1,981 in 1878-9.

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Assessment circles, rates, and assessments.

Tahsil.	Circle.	Assessment at rates.	Assessment actually announced.	Deduct on account of: Transfer of villages.	Protective leases.	Gardens.	Maafis.	Add on account of transfer of villages.	Initial Khalsa demand.	Former demand.
Nuh.	Taoru ..	42,891	41,396	2,408	310	..	1,528	..	37,150	33,598
	Bangar ..	106,761	108,428	3,660	249	80	..	..	104,489	84,160
	Dahar ..	131,015	120,297	4,032	5	99	18	..	115,243	101,193
Gurgaon.	Rahora ..	23,110	22,118	..	241	27	46	..	21,804	18,432
	Sihi ..	15,429	15,381	..	592	..	2	..	14,787	18,244
	Kasan ..	9,069	8,652	..	152	..	..	..	8,500	6,800
	Sahibi ..	179,722	19,270	..	312	..	2,852	..	16,106	?
	Sailani ..	20,920	21,941	..	174	..	..	..	21,767	19,476
	Sohna ..	19,902	19,955	..	272	68	85	..	19,585	14,103
	Hill ..	13,062	12,690	..	203	..	..	..	12,487	?
	Gurgaon ..	36,613	38,042	..	677	128	22	..	37,215	35,608
	Farrukhnagar ..	30,468	31,965	..	668	30	3,952	..	27,315	?
	Chak adjoining Dahar ..	10,814	10,782	..	97	..	..	..	10,685	11,137
	Najafgarh *jAil* ..	21,071	16,696	..	16	..	14	..	16,666	?
Rewari.	Sahibi ..	68,193	68,818	..	550	75	1,631	..	61,062	61,894
	Kansaoti .	29,717	27,328	..	258	41	89	..	26,935	?
	Shahjahanpur ..	11,141	11,199	..	54	1	..	..	11,144	?
	Hill ..	34,667	34,157	..	293	11	141	..	33,712	?
	Magda Salt ..	49,480	51,814	..	508	21	5,490	..	45,295	?
	Palhawas ..	29,307	29,281	..	69	18	9	..	29,185	?
	Rewari ..	22,415	23,322	..	424	221	1,212	..	21,465	?
	Mundhi ..	24,838	23,925	..	75	24	946	..	23,830	?

Increase of the cesses.

To appreciate fully the increase which took place in the Government demand, it is necessary to take into account the increase of the cesses. At the previous settlement the cesses leviable in addition to the land-revenue were as follows :—

	Per cent. on land-revenue.
Village headmen's allowance ...	... 5
Patwári's allowance (average about) ...	... 3½
Road cess ...	... 1
School cess ...	... 1
Total	... 10½

In 1871 the local rate cess was first imposed at 6¼ per cent.: when the Settlement operations commenced in 1872, the *patwári's* cess was somewhat raised, and on the introduction of the new assessments in 1877 it was fixed at 4 per cent. and at the same time the postal cess of ½ per cent. was first imposed. In 1880 the local rate cess was increased from 6¼ to 8⅛ per cent., the enhancement having been delayed in this district by special order. The *Zaildári* allowance of 1 per cent. and the chief headman's allowance of 1 per cent. were introduced with the new assessment, but may be left out of account as they are deductions from the Government demand. Thus for every Rs. 100 of land-revenue assessment the peasant has had actually to pay as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Up to 1870 ...	110½	From 1877 to 1880 ..	117½
From 1870 to 1877 ..	116½	Since 1880 ...	119⅛

The cesses now payable in the Gurgáon district are as follows :—

	Percentage on the land-revenue.
Headman's due	... 5
Patwári's dues	.. 4
Local rate	. 8⅛
Road cess	. 1
School cess	. 1
Postal cess . ..	... ½
Total	. 19⅛

besides the *zaildári* and *ala-lambardári* allowance of 1 per cent. each, which are nominally deductions from the land revenue, the pay of the village watchman which is levied on houses, and the common village expenses which are generally paid by the cultivators in the form of a cess on the land-revenue.

Fluctuating assessment in flooded lands.

It was found advisable to subject to fluctuating assessment the flooded lands on the edge of the Najafgarh *jhíl* in *tahsíl* Gurgáon, and similarly situated lands in five villages bordering the Kotla *jhíl* in *tahsíl* Núh. Writing of the former villages, Mr. Channing thus describes the circumstances and his proposals, which were sanctioned without alteration :—

"The special feature in this (the Najafgarh *jhíl*) circle, is the irrigation from the *jhíl*; 6,042 acres are shown in the statements as *Dahri*. Of these 36 4 per cent. are *Chiknot*, 31 5 per cent. *Narmot*, 23 per cent. *Magda*, 9·1 per cent. *Bhúr*. The great bulk of these lands are flooded by the *jhíl* waters, and the small remaining portion is irrigated by drainage from the higher tracts around. Of the crops grown on the *Dahri* lands in the year of measurement, wheat formed 40 6 per cent., barley 16·9 per cent., melons 11·2 per cent, *júár* 8·6 per cent., sugarcane 5·8 per cent., cotton 3 per cent., barley and gram 2·6 per cent., wheat and gram 2 per cent., and gram 0 7 per cent.

"In this district there are twelve villages, which are wholly or partly liable to inundation from the *jhíl*; in five of these villages the lands lie beyond all risk of excessive inundation, except, perhaps, in seasons of most unusually heavy rains, and the owners of these villages have no desire whatever to see any further drainage works executed; so also in two other villages, although lying somewhat near the *jhíl*, the villagers stated that their lands were not in need of further drainage : although a waste estate jointly owned by them and immediately adjoining their village would be benefited. There remain five villages which suffer from excessive inundation :—(1) Dharampur, (2) Daulatábád, (3) Budherá, (4) Makraula, (5) Naubarámad. The area in these five villages, which the people themselves point out as suffering from excessive inundation, is 1,772 acres, and after inquiry I accept this area as correct.

"I have had a statement prepared showing the remissions granted in these twelve villages during the last fifteen years. The total sum is Rs. 18,985. Of this Rs. 16,761 were granted in the five villages which complain of inundation, and Rs. 2,224 in the other seven villages : in the five villages the average remissions were Rs. 1,117 per annum, being nearly 10 per cent. on the revenue assessed, and in the other villages Rs. 148 per annum, being less than one-and-a-half per cent. on the revenue : the total average annual remissions were Rs 1,265 per annum, almost the whole of which is due to the action of the *jhíl*. In the seven villages the remissions on account of inundations were given in *kharíf* only. The system of cultivation adopted in these villages is as follows :—The ordinary *kharíf* crops such as *júár, bájrá*, &c., are sown in those high lands which are beyond the ordinary inundation level. From the lands which after being flooded by the *jhíl* submerge before the end of November, good crops of wheat are obtained. Lands which have remained submerged beyond the season of *rabi* sowings, but which have become fit for cultivation by the end of March, may be planted with sugarcane or melons. If any lands have remained under water so long that they continue moist up to the commencement of the rains, rice is sown and transplanted into the shallow water near the edge of the *jhíl*. Rice also can be sown in lands watered from *dhenklis* (lever buckets), and

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Fluctuating assessment in flooded lands.

afterwards transplanted, but this method of cultivation does not seem usual.

"As to the destruction of *kharíf* crops by inundations, no remissions of revenue are necessary from this cause, except under special circumstances. The really valuable crop is the *rabi*, and if the lands on which the *kharíf* crops were destroyed emerge in time for the *rabi* sowings, the *zamindárs* are undoubted gainers; and as lands on which *juár* and *bájrá* are sown generally lie fairly high, they will, as a rule, be sown with *rabi*: all that is necessary is, that in framing the revenue instalments the revenue due on all the land which may be inundated by the *jhìl* should be made payable in the *rabi*, so that in case of the destruction of the *kharíf* there may be no need even for a suspension of demand. Melons are not a very profitable crop: and the sugarcane cultivation on the banks of the *jhìl* is eminently speculative. It is necessary that the lands be moist up to the end of March: they must therefore have been heavily flooded during the preceding rains. If in the ensuing rains the *jhìl* again floods the lands as in the year before, the cane will be submerged and destroyed. Sugarcane has the greatest chance of success, when a year of heavy rain, in which the higher lands are submerged, enabling the *zamindárs* to plant them with cane, is succeeded by a year in which the inundation being less extensive, the cane is brought to maturity. Thus after the rains of 1873, a large area was planted with cane, and the rains of 1874 being of not more than average heaviness, the experiment was successful, while a couple of villages which had planted cane in 1873 lost it in the rains of that year, and were too crippled to repeat the experiment next year, when it would have been successful. The *Dahri* lands then of this circle are of great value, if after being sufficiently flooded, they are laid dry at the proper season, but as they are unfortunately liable to excessive submersion, most of the villages in which they are situated are at present very far from flourishing; and two or three which are very heavily assessed are now, from a succession of heavy floods, in a miserable state. The way in which I propose to deal with the difficulties of assessment thus arising is, to form into a separate *chak* the 1,772 acres which form the actual basin of the *jhìl*, and are even in ordinary years liable to excessive submersion. I regard the reclamation of these lands as wholly due to the action of the drainage works constructed by the Canal Department, and I propose that the Canal Officers should take credit for the whole income obtained from them, it being thus made their interest to make the drainage as efficient as possible. For lands laid dry in time for the *rabi* sowings, and on which some 13 to 15 maunds per acre of wheat may be grown, they might collect Rs. 3 per acre. If part of the lands remained submerged beyond the period of *rabi* sowing, but were later planted with melons or *rabi júár* (which latter is grown in chiefly for fodder), they might take Re. 1-8-0 per acre. I do not think that the rate for melons should be higher than this: the produce is said not to be good from the lands drying up under the summer sun, and the market rate is naturally very variable, inasmuch as such a perishable crop must be sold off at once when ripe; half the full rate was the highest which the *zamindárs* consulted would agree to pay for lands planted with melons, and in a village which is cultivated by tenants under an auction purchaser, the *zabti* rate for melons is only Rs. 2-8-10 per acre. If the lands had been planted with sugarcane, no rate should be charged that season, as no income would be derived from the crop until the following season, when too it would appear whether the crop, which, as I have before pointed out, is eminently speculative, had succeeded or failed. If it had failed, the *zamindár* would have been a heavy loser, and nothing should be paid: but if the cane had come to maturity, he would be able to pay a

double rate, or Rs. 6 thus making good the last season's remission. The occupier's rate on the Agrá canal for cane irrigated by flow is Rs 6 10-8, or with owner's rate, Rs. 8-13-8. Rice or any other *kharíf* crops, besides sugarcane, might be charged Rs. 3 per acre. It probably would be best to treat the whole of this as an owner's rate."

Protective leases for wells.

Protective leases for wells were given under the provisions of the circular of the Board of Administration, Panjáb, No. 41 of 1850, to which attention was called by Secretary to Government Panjáb's No. 546, dated 3rd April 1861. Under it protection from levy of the irrigated land-rate was to be given for 20 years in the case of new wells, and for 10 years where an old well had fallen out of use and had been repaired; for cuts from rivers and *jhíls* from 5 to 10 years according to the sum expended on the work. By a reference to Government it was decided that the date of the letter of 1861, above quoted, should be the earliest limit for leases now taken out; that is to say, if any protective leases had been taken out after 1858, when Gurgáon came into the Panjáb, and before 1861, the owners of them would be entitled to dry assessment, otherwise protection was to be claimed only for works constructed after the issue of the orders in the latter year. Practically, however, this proved unimportant, as no one cared greatly to apply for protection, and Government had already noticed the fact. It was further directed that exemption extended only to wells constructed of masonry, and not those of a temporary nature. The following statement shows the numbers of wells dealt with under these provisions in each *tahsíl* during settlement:—

Name of *Tahsíl*.	No. of leases.	Extent of land.	Average per lease.	To whom given.
			A. R. P.	
Firozpur	105	1,091	10 1 22	97 Proprietors 6 Proprietors and tenants. 2 Tenants
Gurgáon	183	2,300	12 2 11	172 Proprietors 0 Proprietors and tenants. 11 Tenants.
Núh	35	416	11 3 22	34 Proprietors. 0 Proprietors and tenants 1 Tenant.
Palwal	105	1,316	12 2 5	98 Proprietors. 1 Proprietor and tenant 6 Tenants.
Rewárí	88	1,720	19 2 7	81 Proprietors. 6 Proprietors and tenants 1 Tenant
Total .	516	6,843	13 1 2	482 Proprietors. 13 Proprietors and tenants. 21 Tenants.

It will be noticed that some of the leases were given to tenants either alone or acting in concert with the proprietors of the lands

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they tilled. In Palwal two of these cases were of tenants-at-will, in the others tenants with right of occupancy.

Assessment of *Hákmi* cess on the salt manufacture.

As already noticed, the manufacture of salt by evaporation from brine raised from wells was till quite lately carried on in two distinct parts of the district, (*a*) the Núh or Salambha salt circle near Núh, (*b*) the Sultánpur circle near Farrukhnagar. Of these, the former has been abolished since settlement. Whether this manufacture should or should not be subject to taxation of the nature of land revenue in addition to the ordinary salt duty, and what form this additional taxation should take, are questions which have more than once been debated, and on which different views have at different times prevailed. At the settlement of *parganah* Jhársa in 1836, the Government decided to abandon its claim to the share formerly taken by the Begam Samrú of the produce of the salt manufactured in the three villages of the Sultánpur circle (Mahmúdpur-Saidpur, Sadhrána and Hamírpur), which were then British territory; and in the Núh or Salambha circle, the salt pans were included in the settlement of the estates within which they were situated, and were assessed at the rates used for irrigated land. When the territories belonging to the Nawábs of Jhajjar and Farrukhnagar were annexed after the events of 1857, it was found that both those rulers took from the salt manufacturers a certain share of the salt produced, which was known as the *Hákimi hissa*, or ruler's share; and the question of maintaining or abolishing this cess was debated in a long correspondence. At first it was ruled in Secretary to Government's letter No. 1948, of 20th December 1860, that the cess should be abolished; but subsequently, on the representations of Messrs. Cust and A. A. Roberts who had visited the works, the operation of this order was suspended. The Customs Officers did not, however, cease their opposition to this cess, which, they maintained, unduly weighted the works subject to it in their competition with the other salt sources; they argued that the maintenance of two different systems of treating salt works in such close proximity was anomalous, and that the abolition of the cess would lead to an increased manufacture, and consequently to an increased income from the ordinary excise duty on salt, which would more than recoup Government for the loss of the cess. On the other side it was argued that the ordinary excise was a duty on the consumer levied on all salt, whether produced in foreign or in British territory, and that, in addition to this, the Government was entitled by immemorial custom to a share of all the produce of the land in every estate, and in the case of salt works the most convenient method of taking this share was the *Hákimi* cess, and that the abandonment by the State of the income from this source would benefit not the public, but the owners of the land, who would assuredly appropriate the income thus relinquished. It was not until 1869 that final orders were passed, maintaining the cess, and fixing it at definite rates varying in different estates according to the quality of the salt produced; it was at the same time ordered that the old system of leasing out the cess to a contractor should be discontinued, as it was found that it led to undue interference with the manufacturers.

Assessment of *Hákimi* cess on the salt manufacture.

Soon after the commencement of the recent settlement, orders were received from the Financial Commissioner that the same system was to be introduced into the other salt-producing villages; that the rates to be paid by the several descriptions of salt should be fixed by the Customs Department in concert with the Settlement Officer, and that it should then be decided what share belonged to the Government and what to the proprietors of the estate. In accordance with these orders, after communicating with the Customs Officers, Mr. Channing reported on the matter,* and final orders were passed in a letter from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 125, of 5th February 1879. It will be sufficient to state here the result of those orders.

First.—As regards the villages already assessed to *Hákimi* cess. In these the rates found in existence were as follows:—

First class villages, Sultánpur, Mubárikpur, Sarbasírpur. Rate of cess Re. 0-1-9 per maund.

Second class village, Ikbálpur. Rate of cess Re. 0-1-0 per maund.

Third class village, Kaliawas. Rate of cess Re. 0-0-6 per maund.

These rates it was decided to maintain unaltered.

In these villages it had been arranged in the summary settlement of the Bádli *parganah*, to which they belonged, that a certain percentage of the collections should be paid to the owners of the estates, in consideration of their proprietary rights in the lands occupied by the salt pans. In the case of lands that had been long devoted to the manufacture, the rate was to be five per cent., and in the case of lands newly taken up 12 per cent. The 12 per cent. rule had never been acted on, as no new lands had been taken up; and as the consent of the proprietors would be necessary before their land could be thus occupied, it seemed unnecessary to retain this provision, which, if acted upon, would have complicated the accounts very considerably. The five per cent. allowance had been paid (but at irregular intervals) to the proprietors of the villages, except Sarbasírpur, which is owned by Government, and had been divided by them in different ways according to the custom of each estate. The final orders of Government sanctioned the proposal to continue the refund of a percentage of the collections fixed for the future at the uniform rate of five per cent., and directed that the amounts thus due should be paid annually by the Deputy Commissioner. It was also arranged that the owners of the wells and pans, when not also the owners of the soil, should no longer be recorded as tenants-at-will or occupancy tenants, but be entered in the column which shows the occupancy or tenancy of the land as "owner of the well" or "owner of the pan." This change was advisable, as these men clearly held under a tenure very different from that of an ordinary tenancy; they had always exercised the right of transfer, and had paid no rent, except the *Hákimi* cess. They are not indeed in most cases the owners of the soil occupied by the works, and have therefore not participated in the allowance from the *Hákimi* cess; but there can be no doubt that they

* This correspondence was printed in Proceedings, Panjáb Government, No. 1, of August 1878, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.

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possess full rights over the wells and pans as long as these remain in existence.

Secondly.—As regards the villages of the Sultánpur circle not hitherto subject to the *Hákimi* cess. These are three in number, Saidpur-Mahmúdpur, Sadhrána, and Hamírpur. When these villages were in the Begam Samrú's *jágír*, she collected half-an-anna per maund on the salt when manufactured, and also from Rs. 10 to Rs. 29 on every Rs. 100 realised by its sale. When the British Government abandoned its claim to this income, it fell into the hands of the proprietors of the estates, who have since, while exempt from assessment to Government on account of their salt lands, been levying dues from the salt manufacturers, fixed either as lump sum rents, or as percentages, varying in different works on the value of the salt sold. These rates were not, however, liable to vary at the mere will of the proprietors of the estate, but were fixed in the administration papers. In these estates the rate of *Hákimi* cess has been fixed with reference to the quality of the salt and to the rates levied in the adjoining Sultánpur circle villages, at Re. 0-1-3 per maund; the amount paid on this account by the salt manufacturers will not, it is estimated, differ to any great extent from that formerly paid to the village proprietors. These will no longer levy any dues from the salt manufacturers, but they will be allowed 50 per cent. of *Hákimi* cess collections; in the other Sultánpur circle villages, the proprietors of the soil have never received from the salt pans more than a compensatory allowance but in these villages the land owners have since the regular settlement been in the enjoyment of the full rent of their lands, and although the Government is entitled under the ordinary rule of assessment to claim half of this income, yet it could not justly take a larger share. The difference in the history of the properties thus accounts for the enormous difference in the percentage allowed in the two sets of immediately contiguous estates. The long abandonment of the Government claim undoubtedly made the treatment of these estates somewhat difficult, and there was some discussion as to the character of the arrangement which should be introduced. The allowance will, as in the other villages, be paid annually by the Deputy Commissioner to the village proprietors.

Thirdly.—As regards the salt producing villages of the Salambha or Núh circle. The lands occupied by the salt pans had heretofore been treated as ordinary irrigated lands, were assessed at regular settlement at irrigated rates, and had been included by the people in the *bachh* or distribution of assessment over holdings. They were therefore excluded from the assessment and the *bachh*; and *Hákimi* cess was imposed at the following rates:—

		Re.	A.	P.	
First class villages.	Rate of cess per maund ...	0	0	4	Malab, Fazilpur, Kherla, Adbar
Second class villages.	Rate of cess per maund ...	0	0	2	Bai, Nuh, Dundaheri, Salaheri, Untaka
Third class villages.	Rate of cess per maund ...	0	0	1	Firozpur.

No allowances out of the collections were to be made in this circle: the pans and wells belonged to, and were worked by, the owners of the village lands on which they are situated, and therefore no compensatory allowance for proprietary rights was required; nor

did the rates represent more than that half share of the net produce to which the Government is entitled. The rates, it will be observed, were much lower than those in the Sultánpur circle, but the salt manufactured in the Salambha villages was inferior, and the facilities of Railway carriage lately gained by the Sultánpur villages did not here exist: and the manufacture has consequently been discontinued.

Assessment of *Hákmi* cess on the salt manufacture.

The dates on which the revenue becomes due are—

Total demand; and revenue instalments.

Kharíf harvest.		*Rabi harvest.*	
15th November.	15th December.	15th May.	15th June.

The proportions of the instalments vary exceedingly: some hill villages have no spring crop, and pay all their assessment in the *kharíf*; while some low-lying flooded villages pay almost the whole of their assessment in the *rabi*. The table on the next page gives the general result.

The dates fixed at Settlement for the payment of the *kharíf* instalment, *viz.*, 15th November and 15th December, were too early. By the 15th November much of the *kharíf* crop is still unthreshed; and November is perhaps the busiest month of the whole year, for not only is the *kharíf* crop to be cut and threshed, but most of the sowing of the *rabí* is done in that month, and it must seriously interfere with farming operations to require the peasant to hurry on the threshing of his *kharíf* crop and take part of it to market in the beginning of November. It is impossible too for the District Officers to learn the circumstances of the *kharíf* harvest in individual villages all over the district by the 15th November, or to obtain from the *patwáris* returns showing the area cultivated and the approximate outturn; so that before the circumstances of individual villages can be ascertained, the machinery for the collection of the revenue is set in motion, and much hardship results. For these reasons, and with regard to the fact that in the adjoining Muttrá district the *kharíf* instalment is payable in December and January, the Panjáb Government sanctioned the postponement of the *kharíf* instalments by a month: *viz.*, to 15th December and 15th January.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The *máfis* and *jágírs* of Gurgáon are comparatively few in number, but they reached, at the recent settlement, the respectable figure of Rs. 44,001 yearly, distributed thus: Gurgáon Rs. 12,795, Rewári Rs. 15,230, Palwal Rs. 5,779, Núh Rs. 4,824, and Fírozpur Rs. 5,373. They were investigated under the same authority as those of Delhí, and in very few cases was it found necessary to refer to Government for orders. As entered in the registers the grants are distributed thus as regards yearly value—less than Rs. 5,—38; between Rs. 5 and 10,—28; between Rs. 10 and 20,—29; between Rs. 20 and 50,—32; between Rs. 50 and 100,—12; and above Rs. 100,—25. The four transferable *jágírs* held in perpetuity in Núh are the villages Kángarka, Madárka, Bharangpur, and part of the township of Táorú held by the *kázís* of that place. The assignment has come down hereditarily from the time of the kings. Among the 11 *jágírs*, held in perpetuity but not transferable, of more than Rs. 100 in value may

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Total demand ; and revenue instalments.

Statement showing the amount of Government demand due on each instalment of 1879 for each Assessment Circle of Gurgáon District.

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Rabi 1879. 1st Instalment.	Rabi 1879. 2nd Instalment.	Rabi 1879. Total	Kharif 1879. 1st Instalment.	Kharif 1879. 2nd Instalment.	Kharif 1879. Total.	Grand Total.
Gurgaon.	Bahora ...	6,245	6,242	12,487	4,481	4,474	8,955	21,442
	Pahár (Hill) ..	990	982	1,972	5,170	5,159	10,329	12,301
	Dahar ...	4,903	4,897	9,800	3,290	3,285	6,575	16,375
	Sohná ...	3,076	3,059	6,135	6,583	6,572	13,155	19,290
	Sihi ...	2,159	2,148	4,307	5,129	5,115	10,244	14,551
	Sailáni ...	5,526	5,512	11,038	5,199	5,186	10,385	21,423
	Sáhibi ..	5,268	5,260	10,528	2,683	2,669	5,352	15,880
	Farrukhnagar ..	6,355	6,345	12,700	7,104	7,091	14,195	26,895
	Kásan ...	542	541	1,083	3,640	3,633	7,273	8,356
	Gurgáon ...	7,722	7,702	15,424	10,611	10,586	21,197	36,621
	Adjoining Dahar	3,173	3,169	6,342	2,062	2,057	4,119	10,461
	Total ...	45,959	45,857	91,816	55,952	55,827	1,11,779	2,03,595
Rewari.	Pálháwas ...	8,621	8,603	17,224	5,765	5,744	11,509	28,733
	Pahár (Hill) ...	7,647	7,633	15,280	8,982	8,965	17,947	33,227
	Rewári ...	6,975	6,951	13,926	4,203	4,186	8,389	22,315
	Shahjahánpur ...	2,885	2,884	5,769	2,585	2,583	5,168	10,937
	Sáhibi ...	19,989	19,962	39,951	9,568	9,540	19,108	59,059
	Kansáoti ...	7,764	7,758	15,522	5,466	5,461	10,927	26,449
	Magda Salt ...	13,851	13,816	27,667	8,511	8,477	16,988	44,655
	Mundi ...	6,336	6,324	12,660	5,432	5,424	10,856	23,516
	Transferred from Núh and Gurgáon	3,291	3,285	6,576	2,747	2,737	5,484	12,060
	Total ...	77,359	77,216	1,54,575	53,259	53,117	1,06,376	2,60,951
Palwal.	Bángar ...	43,335	43,329	86,664	60,002	59,998	1,20,000	2,06,664
	Bhuder ...	2,453	2,449	4,902	3,878	3,875	7,753	12,655
	Dahar ...	4,081	4,080	8,161	4,534	4,536	9,070	17,231
	Khádar ...	4,047	4,054	8,101	2,059	2,063	4,122	12,223
	Khádar Bángar ...	7,568	7,572	15,140	7,211	7,211	14,422	29,562
	Total ...	61,484	61,484	1,22,968	77,684	77,683	1,55,367	2,78,335
Nuh.	Bángar ...	19,582	19,629	39,211	31,713	31,746	63,459	1,02,670
	Táorú ...	4,598	4,623	9,221	13,657	13,697	27,354	36,575
	Dahar ..	28,899	28,946	57,845	27,691	27,737	55,428	1,13,273
	Transferred from Pálwal ...	189	190	379	316	317	633	1,012
	Total ...	53,268	53,388	1,06,656	73,377	73,497	1,46,874	2,53,530
Firozpur.	Chiknot ...	7,405	7,394	14,799	5,372	5,356	10,728	25,527
	Mandikhera ...	8,052	8,041	16,093	5,620	5,604	11,224	27,317
	Landoha ...	13,306	13,295	26,601	11,956	11,940	23,896	50,497
	Bhuder ...	9,486	9,457	18,943	14,247	14,217	28,464	47,407
	Púnáháná ...	13,845	13,796	27,641	23,038	22,982	46,020	73,661
	Transferred from Nuh ...	1,369	1,364	2,733	2,562	2,557	5,119	7,852
	Total ...	53,463	53,347	1,06,810	62,795	62,656	1,25,541	2,32 261
	Grand Total ...	2,91,353	2,91,292	5,82,825	3,23,067	3,22,780	6,45,847	12,28,672

be mentioned that of Farrukhnagar and Sewári held by Sarájuddín Haidar, son of Captain Mufti Tafazzul Husain Khán; and the four villages Buráni Phadairi, Kutbpuri, Ghurkáwás, and ¼ share of Kanhauri held by the Saiyads of Turkiáwás in Rewárí. The village of Jalálpur in Palwal is held for life by the four sons of Nanno Singh.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. In 1876 Mr. Channing, the Settlement Officer, submitted a report on the circumstances of the following estates, which were or had been held to be the property of Government: Murádpuri in *tahsíl* Rewárí, Sarbasírpur, and Jhund Sarai Wairán in *tahsíl* Gurgáon; Saidpur, Sadarpur, Durgápur, Khusropur, and half of Raidáská in *tahsíl* Palwal. It is not necessary to give any account of the correspondence in which the history of each estate was fully detailed: it will suffice to note how each case has been finally disposed of in accordance with the orders contained in the letters from the Secretary to Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 773 of 9th July 1877, No. 1339 of 13th December 1877, and No. 259 of 4th March 1881.

Murádpuri.—The proprietary right, it was ordered, should be sold to the representatives of the original proprietors, at a price of Rs. 1,755, paid by instalments spread over the whole term of settlement.

Sarbasírpur.—With reference to this state, Mr. Channing reported as follows:—

"Sarbasírpur is an estate of 381 acres close to Farrukhnagar. It originally formed part of the estate of the Nawáb of Farrukhnagar, but was excepted from the gift to Captain Tafazzul Husain. It is mainly occupied by salt pans, the property in which practically rests with the salt manufacturers, although Government is recorded as owner of the land. The land not so occupied consists of inferior uncultivated *bhúr* in hillocks, and is leased for grazing purposes to the *jágírdár* and yields about Rs. 250 annually. The *jágírdár* is anxious to be recorded as owner of Sarbasírpur, but has no especial claim on the estate, and in view of the manufacture of salt in most of the lands and the need of grazing ground for the cattle thus employed, it may be as well for Government to retain the estate, periodically letting the grazing ground."

This view was approved, and the estate remains the property of Government: alienation of it to an individual might be injurious to the interests of the salt manufacturers, both in the matter of restrictions on grazing for their cattle, and in claims for dues of a proprietary character on the lands occupied by the salt pans.

Jhund Sarai Wairán.—In this estate it was held that the Government claim, which was of a very doubtful character, should be abandoned, and the parties in possession have been recorded as proprietors.

Saidpur.—The sale was sanctioned of this estate for Rs. 1,000 to the proprietors of the neighbouring village of Sikandarpur, who had long held it in farm.

Sadarpur.—The proprietary right of this estate has been sold to the parties who had held it in farm for ten years' *jama* or Rs. 6,730, payable in twenty-nine yearly instalments of Rs. 225 and a thirtieth

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instalment of Rs. 215: these payments become due with the first *rabi* instalment of revenue each year.

Durgapur.—The proprietary claims of certain Brahmins were settled by the grant to them of three-twentieths of the estate; and the remaining seventeen-twentieths have been sold to the former farmers for Rs. 9,300, or ten times the new assessment, payable in yearly instalments of Rs. 310 per annum for thirty years, due with the first *rabi* instalment of revenue annually.

Khusropur.—The Government claim on this estate was declared invalid, and the proprietorship was recorded as belonging to certain Brahmins and Gújars, who had the best *prima facie* claim to the ownership. They must defend their rights, if necessary, against other claimants in the ordinary Civil Courts.

Half of Raidáska.—Descendants of the old proprietary body were granted by Government rights of occupancy, defined by the terms of the grant to be rights under Section 5 (2) of the Tenancy Act, in 256 $\frac{13}{16}$ *bighas*; and then the ownership of this estate, *i. e.*, $\frac{13}{16}$ of the whole village, known as the Gújars' *patti*, was sold to the farmer for a lump sum of Rs. 4,625, equivalent to five years' *jama*, payable with the first *rábi* instalment of 1878. In most of the above sales, other persons were by consent joined with the farmers in the deed of sale.

Part of Palwal.—There was also some correspondence on the subject of the ownership of two *pattis* in *Mauza* Palwal, on which final orders were passed in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 5551 of 11th August 1879. The lands had originally been owned by persons who before the regular settlement lost their proprietary rights, probably by refusing to engage for the revenue, when the grants by which they held their lands revenue-free were resumed. On this abandonment the Gújar and Mali tenants of the land seem to have stepped into the practical position of owners, and at the regular settlement were found by the Settlement Officer thus holding the land, but on an admittedly defective title, which might have been disputed either by the former owners, or by the Government, as entitled to all lands not the subject of private ownership. Practically this state of things had continued to the present day, and the title of the parties in possession had been judicially pronounced to be imperfect, although no stronger private title had been put up. The Additional Financial Commissioner, on reference being made to him, agreed that no claim should be put forward on the part of the Government, and directed that the parties, who had since the regular settlement been in the practical position of owners, should be recorded as such.

One-third of Páchlai.—An investigation into the ownership of one-third share of *Mauza* Páchlai in Rewárí led to this share of the estate being declared to be Government property; but as this was a result of what appeared a mistaken judicial decision of a former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Channing recommended the grant of the Government interest in the land to the heirs of the man, Jugal Kishor, whose claim had been denied by that decision; the Government agreed in the view taken, and sanctioned the grant in letter

No. 929 of 15th August 1877, from Secretary to Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

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Other plots.—The Government also owns plots of land in Firozpur, Bádshahpur, and six other villages. Secretary to Government's letter No. 46 of 14th January 1879, directed that the plots at Firozpur should be leased annually, until required as rewards to deserving persons; Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4943 of 14th July 1879, directed that Bádshahpur land should also be leased out for short periods: the other plots, which are very petty, are eventually to be sold by public auction. (Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 8363 of 22nd December 1879.

Canal rates.

The following figures show the occupier's rates, charged for the use of water on the Agra canal. In addition to these an owner's rate is levied, consisting of one-third of the occupier's rates, and representing the assessment of land revenue due to canal irrigation:—

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per Acre irrigated.		Per.
		Natural flow.	Lift.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
I.	Sugarcane, rice	6 10 8	3 5 4	Year.
II.	Tobacco, opium, vegetables, orchard and waternuts ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	Crop.
III.	All *rabi* crops, indigo, and cotton	3 0 0	1 8 0	Do.
IV.	All *kharif* crops not specified above	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do.

Subsequent revision of the assessment of 1877.

In the beginning of the year 1877 the condition of the district, as a whole, was unusually prosperous. There had been no serious drought for eight years and the harvests had been almost without exception up to or above the average for at least five years. The district had engaged for 35 years an assessment, which towards the end of the term had, with the exception of a few tracts and scattered villages, become a light one owing to the rise in prices and development of resources. There had been no serious mortality of men or cattle for some years; and in population, extent of cultivation and irrigation, number of cattle and amount of accumulated capital, the district was probably richer then than it had ever been before. But the rains of 1877 were very scanty in amount and very inopportune in their distribution; the autumn crop of 1877 was a complete failure and the following spring crop very poor. Four-fifths of the district presented the appearance of a barren desert, and the usual growth of grass and fodder entirely failed. The supply of fodder available was soon consumed, and even the dry thatch of deserted huts was pulled out, chopped up, and given to the cattle as fodder mixed with the leaves of trees as a last resource for keeping them alive. During the cold weather the cattle died rapidly and in great numbers, and heaps of bones lying round nearly every village attested the great mortality. It was estimated that nearly a half of the 300,000 cattle in the district died of starvation in that one year, a loss to the peasantry equivalent to 15 lakhs of rupees or more than a year's land revenue of the district. The scarcity caused by the failure of harvests hardly deepened into actual famine, although there were some deaths from

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starvation, and a large portion of the population was greatly weakened by want; but it was followed in 1878 and 1879 by a dreadful epidemic of fever, and in those two years 103,000 persons or more than a seventh of the total population died; the death-rate per thousand per annum was 68 in 1878, and 81 in 1879, and the abnormal mortality of those two years was more than 60,000 persons. It was estimated that 95 per cent. of the populaton were effected by fever in 1879; and for the month of October in that year the death-rate for the whole district reached the terrible figure of 204 per thousand per annum. Several villages lost a fourth of their population. The autumn crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of the grain was destroyed before it could be got in; many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of reaping it, and still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work. The villages in December 1879 were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, and their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The birth-rate in the three years following 1877 was less than half the average, and the loss of population between 1876 and 1881 due to excessive mortality, abnormal infecundity, and unusual emigration must have been at least 70,000 or over 10 per cent. of the population. The population which had increased from 6,62,486 in 1855 to 689,034 in 1868, was found in 1881 to have fallen off to 641,848, a decrease of 7 per cent. The severe drought of *kharíf* 1877 was followed by three other poor harvests; the crops of the next year were good, but could not be reaped owing to the epidemic of fever; and the following five harvests were all decidedly below the average. The peasants thus lost in six years the equivalent of a year-and-a-half's crops which may be valued at more than a million sterling. Owing to the loss of population and cattle about a *lakh* of acres or nearly 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area fell out of cultivation in those six years, and the standard of cultivation deteriorated greatly. Long-rooted plants and grass extended their hold over large areas of land and impaired its fertility. Numbers of wells were left unused owing to the want of cattle to work them; but irrigation from the Agra canal extended and to some extent compensated for the loss of well-irrigation; The indebtedness of the peasants greatly increased, and during those six years nearly 3 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district changed hands by sale, and mortgage increased from 5 to 12 per cent. of the total cultivated area; the amount of debt so secured on the land being over 20 *lakhs* of rupees or one-and-a-half-year's revenue of the whole district. In 1883, large tracts of land formerly cultivated but then lying waste, villages half deserted and in ruins, and the ill-clad appearance of the surviving inhabitants bore witness to the impoverishment of the peasanty; and the condition of the district formed a marked contrast to the prosperity of six short years before.

In the beginning of 1877 while the villages were still in the height of their prosperity, and there was no sign of the coming troubles, the new assessments which had been previously sanctioned were announced throughout the district to come into force with the *kharíf* instalment of 1877. The result of the revision of assessment was to raise the total revenue of the district (including assignments) from Rs. 11,03,339 to Rs. 12,78,113, an increase of 16 per cent. The very first season in which this enhanced assessment came into force

Subsequent revision of the assessment of 1877.

was the disastrous *kharif* of 1877, and thus the new settlement and the period of agricultural distress began together—a coincidence which is apt to lead to the conclusion that the increase of the land revenue demand was one of the chief causes of the distress. It was, however, really due to the unfavourable seasons ; and the increase of assessment, although it must have aggravated the evil, was one of the least important of the causes that led to it. From time to time relief was granted by suspension and remission ; but on the whole the land-revenue was collected with great regularity and the total loss incurred by Government up to October 1882 was under two *lakhs* of rupees : the total remissions up to that date amounted to Rs. 1,60,000, and the balance was then less than Rs. 9,000 ; while advances for the purchase of bullocks and seed had been made to the extent of a *lakh* of rupees. In 1882 the hopes that had till then been entertained by Government that the return of good seasons would enable the district to recover from its depression were given up, and special measures of relief were sanctioned Each village in the district was inspected, and its condition compared with what it had been before the commencement of the distress. Reductions of assessment for the whole term of settlement were granted to nearly half the villages, bringing the total land revenue down from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs. 50,689 or 4 per cent ; and in addition to this, temporary reductions for seven years were granted to 911 of the 1,264 villages, the result being that the net revenue demand was reduced by Rs. 1,43,089 or 12 per cent. from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,436 in 1883-84, or practically the same as it had been before the revision of the assessment in 1877. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,00,522 or one-sixth of a year's demand were also granted, and advances to the amount of a *lakh*-and-a-half of rupees were made to the peasants for the purchase of plough-bullocks. The people were generally more than satisfied with the relief granted them, which was much more liberal than they had expected, and there was reason to hope that it would be sufficient to restore the district to something of its former prosperity, provided the harvests were not much below the average. But the autumn harvest of 1883 has again been poor and the district is still (January 1884) in a critical condition.

Total amount of reductions granted.

The total results for the district are as follows :—

	Rs.
The sanctioned Revenue-Roll for 1882 83 (Financial Commissioner's No. 1289, dated 6th February 1882) was—	12,28,525

To this may be added :—

Temporarily remitted on well leases	}	9,293
Ala Lambardár's allowances		7,772
Zaildár's allowances		12,527
Remitted on gardens		1,940
Dhúms		730
Jágir and *Muáfi*		17,326
Total former assessment		12,78,113

The reductions made for the term of Settlement leave the

	Rs.
Total assessment	2,27,42

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Total amount of reductions granted.

Of which the following is the detail—

Jágír and *Muáfi*	...	...	...	...	Rs	17,040
Ináms	...	...	...	...	...	730
Remitted on gardens	...	...	...	—	...	1,933
Zaildárs' allowances	..	...	...	...	...	12,017
Ala Lambardárs allowances		...	...	...	...	7,437
Temporarily remitted on well leases			...	...	...	9,025
Balance, which would be the Revenue-Roll to be sanctioned for 1883-84, were no further temporary reductions granted		...	...	—	...	11,79,242

The reductions granted for the term of Settlement thus reduce the total assessment (including assignments) from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs, 50,689 or 4 per cent., which leaves the total assessment still 11 per cent. above the amount of Rs. 11,03,339, at which it stood before the recent revision. The reduction granted in each *tahsíl* is as follows :—

Tahsíl.	Total Assessment of		Reduction per cent.	Total assessment of previous settlement	Percentage by which reduced assessment still exceeds that of previous Settlement.
	1882-83.	1883-84.			
Palwal ...	2,85,482	2,78,722	2½	2,14,668	30
Firozpur ...	2,38,563	2,25,023	5½	2,08,759	8
Núh ...	2,59,809	2,41,584	7	2,11,300	14
Gurgáon ...	2,17,432	2,10,253	3½	1,96,514	7
Rewárí ...	2,76,827	2,71,242	2	2,72,038	...
Total ...	12,78,113	12,27,424	4	11,03,339	11

Thus, were no temporary reductions granted, the Revenue-Roll for 1883-84 would be Rs. 11,79,242. The reductions granted for seven years amount on this sum to Rs. 93,806 or 8 per cent., and with the permanent reductions, bring the actual Revenue-Roll down from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,636 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 1,43,089 or 12 per cent., leaving the actual Revenue-Roll just below what it was in 1876-77, the last year before the new assessments came into force, *viz.*, Rs. 10,86,113. This total reduction of Rs. 1,43,089 is made up of reductions determined for each village individually. It is distributed as follows over the several *tahsíls* :—

Tahsíl.	Revenue-Roll for 1882-83.	Reduced Revenue-Roll for 1883-84	Reduction per cent.	Revenue-Roll of 1876-77.	Increase or decrease per cent. over Revenue-Roll of 1876-77.
Palwal ...	2,77,885	2,51,329	10	2,14,374	+17
Firozpur ..	2,31,613	2,00,852	13	2,08,019	−3
Núh ...	2,53,634	2,11,473	17	2,10,035	+1
Gurgáon ..	2,03,770	1,84,697	9	1,91,060	−2
Rewárí ...	2,61,623	2,37,085	9	2,62,625	−9
Total ..	12,28,525	10,85,436	12	10,86,113	0

Thus while the reduced Revenue-Roll for 1883-84 is for the whole district much the same as it was in 1876-77, it shows an increase of 17 per cent. for *tahsíl* Palwal, a large decrease of 9 per cent. for Rewárí, a small reduction for Gurgáon and Firozpur and a small increase for Núh. As compared with the Revenue-Roll for 1882-83, the reduction is largest in the Meo *tahsíls* of Núh and Firozpur and much the same in the other three *tahsíls*. Of the 1,264 villages in the district reductions were granted for the term of Settlement to 573, and either for the term of Settlement or for seven years to 911, as follows :—

Total amount of reductions granted.

Tahsíl.	Total number of villages.	Number to which reduction has been granted.	
		For term of Settlement.	For at least seven years.
Palwal	195	50	121
Firozpur	244	145	205
Núh	289	205	249
Gurgáon	227	85	142
Rewárí	309	88	194
Total	1,264	573	911

Permanent reductions have been granted all over the district, except in the tract in Palwal watered by the Agra Canal, in a tract about Gurgáon, and another about Rewárí,; and they are most numerous and largest in the Núh Dahar ; and the same may be said of the reductions for at least seven years.

Remissions recommended.

On 31st March 1883, the arrears of the *kharíf* instalment amounted to Rs 2,55,636, besides unremitted arrears of former instalments amounting to Rs. 6,609. Mr. Wilson, who consulted with the Deputy Commissioner, thus reports their proposals regarding these balances :—

"The remission of these balances is, in the present state of the district, almost more important than the reduction of the assessment We recommend the remission of Rs. 1,95,433 of the *kharíf* instalment of 1882, and of Rs. 5,090 of the unremitted balances of former instalments, total remission of arrears Rs 2,00,523, or one-sixth of a year's *jama*. The remaining unremitted arrears, Rs. 61,722, we thought should be realised without delay, and orders were issued to the *tahsíldárs* accordingly. All of this sum, except Rs. 3,602, had been realised by the 31st July.

The details of the remissions for the different *tahsíls* are as follows :—

Taksil.	Remissions already sanctioned.			Now recommended.		
	No. of villages.	From 1877 to *kharíf* 1881.	For *rabi* 1882.	No. of villages.	For former instalments.	For *kharíf* 1882.
		(Approximately)				
Palwal	11	166	5,308	87		24,142
Firozpur	164	50,424	18,827	221	2,220	46,491
Núh	156	34,984	25,436	267	1,442	71,902
Gurgáon	47	8,838	4,632	127	1,428	27,457
Rewárí			36	120		25,441
Total	378	94,412	54,239	822	5,090	1,95,433

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Remissions recommended.

The reductions were to take effect from the *kharíf* instalment of 1882, and the seven years' reductions will therefore end with the *rabi* instalment of 1889.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Gurgáon district.

General statistics of towns.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gurgáon	Farrukhnagar . .	8,738	4,507	4,231
	Sohná .	7,374	3,805	3,569
	Gurgáon (civ. stn).	3,990	2,278	1,712
Fírozpur	Fírozpur ...	6,878	3,533	3,345
Núh	Núh . .	4,219	2,209	2,010
Palwal	Palwal . .	10,635	5,312	5,323
	Hodal ...	6,453	3,406	3,047
Rewárí	Rewárí ...	23,972	11,824	12,148

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and in Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Farrukhnagar town.

The municipal town of Farrukhnagar is situated in the midst of a sandy sterile tract to the north-west of the Gurgáon district, near the border of Rohtak, 1½ miles from the terminus of a branch of the Rájpútána-Málwa State Railway, constructed for the export of salt, which is made in large quantities by the evaporation of brine in several villages on the borders of the Najafgarh *jhíl*. Latitude 28°25′ north, longitude 76°51′ 30″ east. The population in 1881 was 8,738, having been decimated by a virulent epidemic fever in 1879.

The town is octagonal in shape, and surrounded with a high wall with four gates, commenced by Dalel Khán, commonly known as Faujdár Khán, the Biloch founder of the town, and finished by the Játs during their occupation. There are two broad *bazárs*, running at right angles to one another, well paved and drained, and flanked with good shops. The other streets and courts are narrow and crooked. The new houses are all of mud and thatch, and the old ones of stone or brick, now in a state of complete dilapidation. The town bears altogether the appearance of general decay. The principal

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Farrukhnagar town.

export is salt, and the imports, grain, sugar and other necessaries of life, which form the return trade. The trade was once considerable, but since the extension of Railway communication has cheapened the superior salt made at Sámbhar, it has been on the decline, and will ultimately collapse altogether. The chief buildings are the Delhí Gate, built by Faujdár Khán; the Shísh Mahál or Nawáb's palace, begun by him and finished by his son, in which are now located the municipal hall, rest-house, school, police station, and post office; a fine mosque erected in the time of Faujdár Khán; a large octagonal well (*báolí*) with stone staircases made during the Játs' occupancy; and a dispensary lately erected outside the town. The water of the wells is brackish, but the climate is healthy. The municipality was founded in 1864. The income from octroi for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and in 1882-83 was Rs. 8,224, or Rs. 0-15-0 per head of population.

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	10,631	5,317	5,314
	1881	8,738	4,507	4,231
Municipal limits	1868	10,631		
	1875	10,594		
	1881	8,738		

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The decrease of population is owing to the terrible mortality from fever in 1878-79.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Years.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	28	28	27
1869 ...	...	...	...	51	50	52
1870 ...	48	49	48	32	29	35
1871 ...	46	52	41	52	57	48
1872 ...	40	20	20	49	50	48
1873 ...	36	21	15	49	47	50
1874 ...	31	15	16	31	30	33
1875 ...	49	25	24	48	51	46
1876 ...	47	24	23	32	33	31
1877 ...	43	23	19	35	39	31
1878 ...	37	19	18	62	68	56
1879 ...	40	20	19	201	190	213
1880 ...	22	10	11	35	38	31
1881 ...	47	24	22	42	42	42
Average ...	40	20	19	55	56	55

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The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

History.

A colony of Biloches, now settled in the neighbourhood, are said to have come from their home beyond the Indus in the time of the Ghori dynasty, but the particulars and reason of their migration are lost in obscurity. They acquired the village of Khurrampur several centuries ago, and one of the *zamindárs* of this village, Dalel Khán, having attracted the notice of the Emperor Farrukhsiar by his zeal and ability, was made Governor of the district with the title of Faujdár Khán, by which name he is generally known. He farmed the Hánsi-Hisár tract for 1½ crors of rupees, and acquired extensive proprietary rights. In 1713 A.D. this Faujdár Khán obtained a grant of land, and laid the foundation of a fort and city, which he called Farrukhnagar, after the name of his master. He built the Delhí Gate, and began the walls, and induced colonists from the surrounding villages to come and settle in his town. He ruled for 30 years, and was succeeded by his son, Kámgár Khán,* who after 14 years' rule was succeeded by his son Múse Khán. In 1757 Múse Khán was defeated and taken prisoner by the Játs of Bhartpur under Súraj Mal, who ruled the place for 12 years. After Súraj Mal's death, Múse Khán escaped; and having collected a force at Bahádargarh, expelled the Játs, and assumed the Government, but was himself killed in battle at Rohtak in 1785. His grandson, Muzaffar Khán, followed him and ruled for 25 years, and was confirmed in his possessions and dignities by Lord Lake, when the British supremacy began, and the family reigned till 1857† when Ahmad Ali Khán was hanged for participation in the rebellion; and Farrukhnagar, with one other village, was given in *jágír* at a fixed quit rent to Captain Tafazzul Husain as a reward for good service in Central India, and is still held by his son, Sarájuddin Haidar, who holds the rank of Honorary Magistrate, but has become heavily involved in debt.

Town of Sohná.

Sohná is a thriving town, prettily situated in a well-wooded country, close under the hills, on the main road from Gurgáon to Alwar, 15 miles from the former place. Latitude 28°14″ north; longitude 77°7′ east. The population in 1881 was 7,347. It is a thriving little town with a considerable local trade, and was constituted a Municipality in 1879. The income from octroi for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and in 1882-83 was Rs. 4,515, or Re. 0-9-9 per head of population. The streets are mostly narrow and tortuous, but picturesque and well paved with flag-stones. An old ruined mosque has been converted into a rest-house, and is prettily situated and surrounded with trees. The other public buildings are the school, dispensary, municipal office, police station, and post office. In the rainy season a large lake is formed above the town by a dam, which holds back the water of a hill stream, constructed for irrigation purposes. A large fort on the brow of the hill, overhanging the town, was constructed by the Játs of Bhartpur, who took possession of the town after Bahádar Singh of Ghasera was defeated and killed by Súraj Mal. It was still unfinished when the British occupation began,

* Or, query, Mustafa Khán.

† As follows:—Yákub Ali Khán 10 years, Ahmad Ali Khán 37 years.

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Town of Sohná.

and is now in ruins. The town is said to derive its name from the gold-dust which was anciently, and is still in smaller quantities, found after heavy rain in the beds of the neighbouring torrents. There is also a formation of plumbago in the hill behind the town, but not sufficiently pure to have any commercial value. The only manufacture carried on is that of glass bangles, which are produced here in great variety.

History.

The town is of considerable antiquity, and has been occupied in succession by three different races, the Kambohs, Khánzádahs,* and Rájpúts, traces of whom still exist in the extensive ruins by which the town is surrounded. The Kamboh settlement lay to the west of the present town, and the site is still marked by extensive ruins, and by two fine tombs, now called the Black and Red Domes, from the colour of the material. Tradition attributes their expulsion to the Nawáb Kutab Khán, Khánzádah, who came with an army from Indor near Núh, and slaughtered the Kambohs, about 1570 A. D. They built a town further to the east, but in their turn were expelled in 1620 A. D. by the Sisodia (Raghúbansi) Rájpúts of Jálandhar, who migrated in obedience to a warning voice of their patron saint, who appeared in a dream and indicated Sohná as the place where he wished them to settle.† They first settled at Punchgarh, two miles to the north, but after a great victory over the Khánzádahs their Rája, Sáwan Singh, founded the present town. Towards the end of last century the Játs of Bhartpur took possession when Súraj Mal killed Ráo Bahádur Singh of Ghasera, and retained it for one year after the British occupation in 1803, when it was given in *jágír* by Sir David Ochterlony to Faizulla Beg Khán, and then in farm to Ráo Tej Singh of Rewárí, who held it till 1808-9. In 1857 the old fort was garrisoned by the Rájpút inhabitants, and held against some thousands of Meo free-booters.

In the centre of the town is an ancient mosque built of sand-stone and adorned with very chaste devices in stone and stucco, called after its founder Najmul Haqq ; date A.H. 922 (A.D. 1561). The mosque of the hot spring is also very ancient, but of no architectural merit. Its date is unknown; it was repaired by Rustam Khán Pathán, A.H. 1188. Sohná is especially remarkable for its hot spring, situated in the town and close to the hill, which there forms an almost perpendicular wall of rock.‡ The water is strongly impregnated with sulphurous acid, which, however, evaporates very rapidly. The temperature varies from 115° to 125° Fahr. The spring is covered with a domed building and surrounded by large cisterns and rest-houses, built from time to time by the princes of Gualior and Bhartpur. The cisterns are crowded with bathers all day long and with women during the night, as the waters are considered a cure for various diseases, and bathing to be generally healthful. It is admittedly of great value in cases of rheumatism and gout and for skin diseases. A few years ago some companies of native troops suffering from Delhí boils were brought to Sohná, and used the hot baths with very good effect.

* For the origin of the Khánzádahs see page 53.

† Another tradition states that the original Rájpút holders were Bargújar Rájpúts, and not the ancestors of the present Sisodia owners who came from Jálandhar.

‡ Described in Chapter I, (pages 14-16).

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History.

The springs would be much resorted to if their value and curative properties were more generally known. The following story of the discovery of the spring was told by the representative of the oldest Rájpút family. A *faqír* named Rakishu, who dwelt on a rocky plain at the base of the hills, hollowed out a small basin to hold water. One day a Banjára trader, Chattar Bhoj, arrived with 100,000 laden bullocks weary and thirsty, besought the *faqír* to give his cattle drink, and promised him a great reward in return. The *faqír* bade him drink and by the blessing of God man and beast would be satisfied. The 100,000 cattle drank, and the water did not fail until the thirst of all had been quenched. Chattar Bhoj sold his merchandize, and presented the whole profit of the expedition to the *faqír*, who determined to devote the money to the construction of an enormous tank; but no sooner had the first piece of rock been removed than hot water began to well up, and has flowed without intermission ever since. The stream has never been known to fail even in the driest weather. The oldest of the present cisterns is attributed to the *faqír's* time, 263 years ago.

Population and vital statistics.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	7,507	3,953	3,554
1881 .	7,374	3,805	3,569

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Gurgáon.

The station of Gurgáon, the administrative head-quarters of the district, consists of the public offices, the dwellings of European residents, the *sadar bazár*, and the settlement of Jacombpura, which was laid out by a former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Jacomb, in 1861, for the accommodation of Government servants. It lies in latitude 28°27′-30″ north, longitude 77°4′ east. The population in 1881 was 3,990. It is 2½ miles from the Gurgáon Road Station of the Rájpútána-Málwa Railway, 20 miles from Delhí, and is connected therewith by a metalled road shaded by fine avenues of *jáman* trees. The place was first occupied by some troops of cavalry, who were posted to watch the army of the Begam Samrú of Sirdhána, whose principal cantonment was at the village of Jhársa, a mile to the south-east; and the civil offices were removed there from Bharáwas in 1821, when the British frontier was advanced by the acquisition of the Ajmere territory.

The centre of the station is occupied by a well-designed public garden, and the roads of the settlement as well as the approaches from Dehlí, Soháná, and Rewárí are adorned with good avenues of *sisu* and *nim* trees which are now an ornament to the country. The principal public buildings are the district offices, police office, jail, church, dispensary, sessions house, *dák* bungalow, school, *patwarís'* school, post office, *tahsíl*, and two *sarais*. Gurgáon is well-konwn for the excellence of its spring-water and the salubrity of its climate, and is on these accounts resorted to as a sanitarium for invalids. The *sadar bazár* is a street of good brick-built shops, and a trade in grain is springing up, but is not yet well established. There is no Municipal Committee.

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Gurgáon.

The village of Gurgáon-Masáni, situated about a mile away, is worthy of mention only as the site of a temple of Sítla, the goddess of small-pox, which is held in great repute throughout this part of the country, and is visited by pilgrims from the Panjáb, N. W. P., and Oudh to the number of fifty or sixty thousand annually. The offerings, which amount often to Rs. 20,000, were formerly appropriated by the Begam Samrú, but now are a perquisite of the proprietary body of Gurgáon village. Pilgrims visit the shrine on Mondays throughout the year, but the largest gatherings, amountings, ometimes to 20,000 in one day occur on the four Mondays in *Chet* (March and April). The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	2,643	1,520	1,123
1881 ..	3,990	2,278	1,712

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburbs.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Gurgáon Civil Lines	2,643	1,441
Jacombpura		2,549

Firozpur town.

Firozpur is commonly known as Firozpur-Jhirka (*jhir*, a spring), from a small perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks bordering the road through a pass in the Mewát hills which leads from Firozpur *viâ* Tajára to Rewárí. It is spoken of in the old histories as *jhár* or *jhir*. It is the head-quarters of the southern *tahsíl* of the Gurgáon district, is situated in a fertile valley watered by the Landoha stream between two ranges of hills five miles apart, on the main road from Gurgáon to Alwar, 48 miles south of the former and 25 north of the latter. It lies in latitude 27°46'30" north ; longitude 76°59'30" east. The population in 1881, including the suburbs of Dhúnd Kalán and Khurd, was 8,235. The municipality was formed in 1864. The income from octroi for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and in 1882-83 was Rs. 6,223, or Re. 0-12-1 per head of population. It had formerly, and has still, a brisk trade in cotton, which is collected here from the Firozpur valley, and the adjacent parts of Alwar and Bhartpur, and exported by road to Mathra and Hatras, and all parts of Oudh ; but the opening of the two branches of the Rájpútána-Málwa State Railway to Delhí and Agrá has diverted much of the trade to Alwar and other stations on the Railway, and the trade of this place appears to be doomed. There is also a considerable export of grain and import of raw sugar.

The town is said to have been founded by the Emperor Firoz Sháh as a military post for overawing the neighbouring tribes, and the remains of the old town called Dhúnd still exist, to the north of the present site, with many ruined tombs and shrines, while the descendants of the camp-followers are still to be found among the inhabitants. The oldest part of the present town is rectangular in

shape and surrounded by a high wall, but one-half of the place now lies outside towards the east. The main *bazárs*, running at right angles to one another, are unusually good for a small town, broad, well-drained, neatly paved with flags, and ornamented with trees. The *tahsíl* is located in old native buildings, and a pretty mosque built by Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, a modern Saráogi temple, a town-hall, school, and rest-house, form the principal public buildings.

Fírozpur town.

Iron is found in the adjacent hills, and remains still exist of smelting furnaces used in the time of Ahmad Bakhsh Khán, but when the hills were denuded of timber, the cost of fuel rendered the industry unremunerative.

At the time of the Marahtás' supremacy, Fírozpur belonged to Mr. John Baptist. In 1803 Lord Lake found Ahmad Bakhsh Khán in possession, and confirmed him in the *jágír*. His son, Shams-ud-din, was hanged in 1836, for compassing the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, Commissioner of Delhí, and Fírozpur has since been under direct British rule. A picturesque gorge in the hills, two miles distant, through which runs the road to Tijára, is mentioned in Bábar's Autobiography as a beautiful spot, and still maintains its reputation. In it is the "Temple of the Spring," which is visited annually by thousands of Hindús.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	9,156	5,044	4,112
	1881	6,878	3,533	3,345
Municipal limits.. ..	1868	9,156	..	..
	1875	10,530	..	..
	1881	8,235	..	..

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the top of the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Fírozpur-Jhirka Town ..	9,156	6,878
Dhund Kalan		760
Do. Khurd		597

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Núh Town.

Núh is a small town, and the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* of the same name situated in latitude 28°7′ north, and longitude 77°2′ east, 26 miles south of Gurgáon on the road to Alwar. The population in 1881 was 4,219. Until the time of Ráo Bahádur Singh of Ghasera, noticed in Chapter II (pages 20, 21), it was a place of no importance; and it was chiefly the trade in the salt manufactured in neighbouring

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Firozpur Town.

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869 ...	.	...	...	57	55	59
1870 ...	40	35	47	30	30	30
1871 ..	36	36	36	36	36	36
1872 .	33	18	15	50	46	55
1873 ..	48	25	22	37	35	40
1874 ..	43	22	20	34	33	36
1875 .	58	29	29	63	58	69
1876 ..	61	29	32	33	33	34
1877 ...	49	24	25	42	39	46
1878 ...	31	15	16	111	105	119
1879 ...	27	14	13	111	103	121
1880 ...	23	11	12	30	33	28
1881 ...	42	21	21	42	42	42
Average ...	41	21	21	52	50	55

Núh Town.

villages which ever raised it above the rank of an ordinary agricultural village, and since the manufacture was stopped by the development of the Sámbhar Lake source of production, and the extension of Railways, the town has declined rapidly. There is a good market place where grain is collected and stored, but the streets are narrow and straggling, and the dwelling-houses mostly mud hovels. The Municipal Act was extended in 1879, and the income from octroi which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 2,252. The committee consists of eight members appointed by Government on the nomination of the district officer, but in consequence of the collapse of the salt trade, and general decline of the town, the municipality is likely to be abolished.

The public buildings are a *tahsíl*, school, rest-house, dispensary, and post office. To the west of the town is a fine masonry tank of red sand-stone, with a *chatri* adorned with beautiful floral designs in alto-relievo, built some fifty years ago by a resident merchant. The water of all wells in the neighbourhood is extremely brackish, and the place is rendered feverish and unhealthy by the great volume of water which stagnates on the low country to the north during the rainy season. The town will now probably dwindle down into a small village, such as it was before the time of Bahádur Singh of Ghasera. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	4,575	2,397	2,178
1881	4,219	2,209	2,010

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town of Palwal.

The town of Palwal, the second largest in the Gurgáon district, is situated in the plain country stretching from the Mewát hills to the Jamná on the trunk road from Delhí to Mathra, 38 miles from the former place and 30 south-east of Gurgáon. The population in 1875 was 13,500, but had fallen to 10,635 when the census of 1881

was taken, 3,500 people having been carried off by an epidemic fever which raged in 1878 and 1879. Its origin is lost in antiquity, and Hindú Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahábhárata, part of the Pandawa kingdom of Indraprastha, and tradition associates with the same period the high mound of the old site of Aharwán, a village a few miles to the south-west. It is said to have lain in a state of decay for a long period, and then to have been restored by Vicramaditya some 1,900 years ago. The oldest part covers a high mound, formed by the accumulated *débris* of many centuries; but of late years habitations and streets have taken up part of the plain below. Bricks of unusual dimensions are often dug out; and, in excavating a well a few years ago, remains of walls and houses were found fifty feet below the surface. During Mughal times it was without a history; but on the downfall of the empire, it was given with the surrounding territory in *jágír* to General Duboigne, and after the conquest by Lord Lake, to Murtaza Khán of Delhí for a few years, after which it came under direct British rule.

The *bazár* forms a mart for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, but there are no manufactures, and otherwise the town has no commercial importance. The grain market occupies a large square with facilities for storing and exposing grain, and the principal streets are well-paved with stone flags, or brick, and drained. The mosque of Ikrámwali, in the *Kánungo* quarter, dates from the earliest Muhammadan time. It has a flat roof supported by square carved pillars and stone architraves of the style usually found in mosques built of material taken from Hindú temples. A large *sarai*, in the middle of the town, bears traces of former importance, and on the Mathra road is an elegant domed tomb of red sand-stone said to have been built by a *faqír*, who levied an impost of one slab on every cart-load of stone which passed from Agrá to Delhí for the building of Salímgarh. Palwal is the seat of a *tahsíl* and police station, and has a district rest-house, public school, and post office. The municipality was constituted in 1864, and in 1882-83 the octroi which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV yielded an income of Rs. 7,095. The Committee numbers eight members appointed by Government on the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	12,729	6,616	6,113
	1881	10,635	5,312	5,323
Municipal limits ..	1868	12,729	..	..
	1875	18,558	..	..
	1881	10,635	..	..

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Palwal Town	12,729	9,551
Suburbs		1,084

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Town of Palwal.

municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Year.	Birth-Rates.			Death-Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	..	...	...	25	23	27
1869 ...	..	..	.	42	42	41
1870 .	64	67	61	38	34	41
1871 .	49	52	47	41	39	43
1872 ..	48	27	21	64	64	64
1873 .	39	21	18	32	30	34
1874 ..	42	23	19	40	38	43
1875 ..	55	31	24	75	80	70
1876 ...	50	27	23	47	47	47
1877 ...	56	28	27	36	38	33
1878 .	39	17	20	169	163	175
1879 ..	21	12	9	106	103	101
1880 ..	33	17	16	31	33	29
1881 ...	42	21	21	43	42	43
Average ...	43	22	20	58	58	59

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Hodal town

Hodal is a small town on the trunk road from Delhí to Mathra, near the southern border of the district, 54 miles from Delhí, 36 from Mathra, and 45 south-east of Gurgáon. The population in 1881 was 6,453. It was brought under the Municipal Act in July 1879, and the income from octroi, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, in 1882-83 was Rs. 2,397, or Re. 0-5-11 per head of population. It has no manufactures, and is simply a centre for country produce. Under the Marahtás it formed part of General Duboigne's *jágír*, and after their conquest, in 1803, was given in *jágír* to Muhammad Khán Afridú, on whose death, in 1813, it came under direct British rule. The oldest part of the town is on a hill formed by the *débris* of still older habitations. The two principal *bazárs* have lately been paved and drained.

Súraj Mal of Bhartpur was connected by marriage with the Játs of Hodal, and in his time several large and magnificent houses were erected; but the buildings are now all in ruins, and inhabited only by colonies of monkeys, except a beautiful square tank surrounded on all sides with staircases of stone, and some kiosks and temples on the bank. A fine old *sarai*, a *báoli*, and a masonry tank of older date, are in ruins. The town has a police station, district rest-house, school and post office, and the horse-breeding department keeps stallion horses and donkeys there. About half-a-mile from the town is a tank and copse called Pando Ban, with the shrine of Rádha Kishán, held in

great repute by the Hindús of the neighbouring districts, and visited by crowds of pilgrims, but the buildings are of the meanest description. The population, as ascertained at the enumeraions of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Modal town.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	7,032	3,723	3,309
1881	6,453	3,406	3,047

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Rewárí Town. Description.

The town of Rewárí is situated in north latitude 28° 12′ and east longitude 76° 40′ on the Rájpútána-Málwa Railway, 51 miles from Delhí and 34 from Gurgáon, and, according to the census of 1881, contains a population of 23,973 souls. It lies low, and in 1873 was partially inundated by an overflow of the Sáhibi *nadi*, whose ordinary course is seven miles from the town ; but it is well drained and secure from all but very unusual floods. The land to the west is well cultivated and irrigated, but to the north and east there is much waste ground covered with forest trees. The neighbourhood is generally well-wooded, the prevailing trees being *farásh (tamarix Indica)*. The town is surrounded with a mud-wall, and the thoroughfares are for the most part narrow and crooked alleys and courts, but the town is traversed from east to west by a very broad and handsome street of shops constructed under the superintendence of the district officer in 1864, and from north to south by several good roads, terminating on each side with a fine gateway, the best of which are on the exits to Jaipur, Kanaud, Jhajjar, Delhí, and Táorú. The houses and shops along the main streets are all of stone or brick, and many of them large, substantial, and of some architectural pretensions; but outside these, though within the town wall, are several wards composed entirely of mud hovels. The chief streets and roads are well paved, lighted, and flanked with good surface drains, and the conservancy and sanitary arrangements are improving, though they are still defective, so far as the bye-streets, courts, and private enclosures are concerned. Improvements are rapidly carried on out of the surplus municipal income, which is devoted to the extension of paving and the drainage system, and to sanitary works. The water-supply is obtained entirely from wells, which are so brackish that only those sunk near a tank, or in a drainage hollow, can be used for drinking purposes. The town is begirt by a circular drive, well metalled and shaded with an avenue of trees, and close to this, on the south-west side, is a handsome tank built by Ráo Tej Singh, surrounded by temples, bathing places for men and women, and staircases of stone. The sides of the tank are shaded with some fine old *pípal* trees, and adjoining it a large garden has lately been laid out for the recreation of the public, and adds considerably to the beauty of the neighbourhood. Another picturesque tank, with handsome mausolea round it, is situated on the same road near the Railway Station, and there are several pretty *chatris* (mausolea for Hindús) in the vicinity of the town. The houses now in course of erection to the west of the station for the use of the numerous subordinate staff of the Railway Department will soon form an important suburb. The saltness of the water is, however, a great drawback. Most of the European officers

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get their supplies of drinking-water by train from Bawal, nine miles off.

Rewárí Town. Description.

Excepting the public offices and institutions, which will be noticed further on, the only buildings of any note are two Saráogi temples, one outside the town, and the other in its centre; the latter a structure of some taste with a high tower, which is conspicuous from all the surrounding country, and an old Muhammadan shrine of Saiyad Ibráhim Sáhib, Barah Hazari, which dates from the time of Mahmúd of Ghazni, when Ibráhim, after subduing Rájá Dand Pál, who possessed a strong fort at Khol, 13 miles west of Rewárí, established himself here and held his position for some time as a daring Muhammadan leader, but was finally defeated and slain in an engagement with Rájá Anang Pál. The shrine is supported by an assignment of the revenue of a small village. There is also a very fine tank, constructed by Rájá Tej Singh of the Ahír family. At Bhárawás, a village four miles south-west of Rewárí, a cantonment was established in 1803, after the treaty of Anjangaon, and formed a frontier post until 1816, when, after Lord Lake's wars, and the cession of the Ajmere territory, it was removed to Nasírábad, and the civil offices were transferred to Gurgáon. The only traces now remaining are three small cemeteries and the powder magazine.

History.

The town of Rewárí is of great antiquity. The original site lies some distance to the east of the present town, and is still called Budhi or "Búr Rewárí." Tradition assigns its original foundation to Rájá Karm Pál, son of Chattar Sál, and nephew of the celebrated Prithi Ráj, and the present town is said to have been built about the year 1000 A.D., by Rájá Reo or Ráwat, who called it after his daughter Rewáti. In Mughal times, although Rewárí was the headquarters of a *Sarkár* or district of the empire, its Rájás appear to have enjoyed a large measure of independence, paying tribute at a fixed rate to the emperors, and coining their own money. They built the fort of Gokalgarh, two miles from Rewárí, some of the bastions of which still remain as indications of the former strength and size of the place, and which gave its name to the coinage known as *Gokal sicca* that was still in circulation at Farrukhnagar in the time of the Mutiny, passing for 13 or 14 annas of our money. In the time of Aurangzeb, Nand Rám, an Ahír of the neighbouring village of Bolni, was made Governor of Rewárí, and his son, Ráo Bál Kishn, fought for the Emperor against Nádir Sháh, and was killed in battle at Karnál in 1739. Another son, Ráo Gújar Mal, governed Rewárí for some time and built several forts in the territory Gújar Mal's grandson fell fighting against the Marahtás, and after his death the territory was seized by Zaukhi Bakkál of Rewárí, who in his turn was attacked and put to death by Tej Singh, a scion of a branch of Gújar Mal's family that had settled at Mirpur, and ancestor of the Ahír family, which still holds a prominent position in the *parganah*. Ráo Tej Singh established his power ostensibly in behalf of Gújar Mal family; but in treating with the Marahtás, and later on with the British, he sacrificed their interests in order to secure his own, and managed to get 58 villages granted by Lord Lake on *istamrári* tenure. After the cession of the Delhí territory in 1803, Rewárí was made over to Súraj Mal, chief of Bhartpur; but three years later, in consequence

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of his disaffection, was resumed and given in farm to Tej Singh, whose descendants held this position until the Mutiny, but became greatly impoverished by family quarrels, litigation, and extravagance. In 1857, Ráo Tula Rám, grandson of Tej Singh, represented the family; and he, as soon as the troubles began, assumed the Government of Rewárí, collected revenue, cast guns, and raised a force with which he kept the turbulent Meos of the neighbourhood in check, and watched the progress of events without casting in his lot heartily with the British, or with the rebels. Finally, when a British force advanced from Delhí, he and his cousin, General Gopál Deo, fled on receiving a summons to the camp, and both died as fugitives. The state was of course confiscated, and the present representatives of the family are in a condition of poverty, though four of them hold the position of *zaildár*, and one, Ráo Lál Singh, ranks as an Honorary Magistrate of Rewárí. The *biswadári* of the town was presented to Rámpat Saráogi, a wealthy banker, who remained loyal during the troublous times, and is still held by his adopted son, Khushwakt Rai, though the commercial house has failed, and much of the property is mortgaged.

Taxation, trade, &

The municipality of Rewárí is of the 3rd class, and was first constituted in 1864. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the *tahsíl* and the *tahsíldár* as *ex-officio* members, and 12 others, nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, and selected so that all classes of the population may be fairly represented. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. With the exception of a few insignificant items of miscellaneous income, the revenue is entirely derived from an octroi tax levied at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. *ad valorem* on most articles brought into the town for consumption. In order to avoid taxing through-trade, the tax is refunded upon all exports of sugar and grain, the staple articles of commerce in this town. The brass and pewter vessels of Rewárí are celebrated throughout the country, and with fine turbans form the principal manufacture of the town, which formerly was a depôt for supplying a great part of Rájpútána. Since the opening of through communication by rail, Rewárí no longer forms a regular halting-place between Delhí and the native states, and the demand for its brassware has somewhat fallen off; but, on the other hand, an enormous trade in grain has from the same cause sprung up with distant parts of India. Situated as the town is, most favourably at the junction of the Rájpútána-Málwa and Firozpur Railways, it cannot fail to increase steadily in commercial importance, as it has done since the rise of British rule, when traders from the neighbouring states, appreciating the security afforded them began to take refuge there, and, by their wealth and industry, to attract trade. Sugar is brought from Rohtak, the Doáb, and parts of Oudh, and exported westwards; while wheat, barley and gram are collected from all the neighbouring country, and exported to Calcutta, Bombay and Gujrat, and much barley is purchased for the breweries of Masuri and Naini Tal. Iron is imported in large quantities from Alwar for use in the manufactures of the town, and for export; and with salt, forms the return trade to the North-Western Provinces. There are several banking

Chapter VI, Towns and Municipalities.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Population and vital statistics.

and commercial firms of considerable importance, whose dealings extend to Bombay, Calcutta, the Central Provinces and the north and west Panjáb. Further information regarding the manufactures of the town will be found in the Trade Reports.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census	Persons.	Males	Females
Whole town ..	1868	24,503	12,251	12,252
	1881	23,972	11,824	12,148
Municipal limits.	1868	24,503	..	..
	1875	25,190	..	..
	1881	23,972	..	..

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear, from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 the suburbs of Hazáriwás and Daulatpur, were included in the enumeration, but were excluded in 1875 and 1881. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census—

Town or suburb.	Population. 1868.	Population. 1881.
Rewari Town .	24,503	23,972
Hazariwas, Daulatpur		473

Year.	Birth-Rates. Persons	Males.	Females.	Death-Rates. Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	..	...	...	18	17	19
1869 ..	..	...	...	47	52	42
1870 ...	62	63	60	30	39	40
1871 .	49	52	47	45	45	44
1872 ..	46	24	22	50	50	49
1873 ...	44	23	21	63	58	68
1874 ...	49	25	24	34	33	34
1875 ...	48	24	24	55	55	56
1876 ...	51	26	25	32	32	32
1877 .	48	25	23	35	36	33
1878 ..	34	18	16	69	67	71
1879 ...	34	17	17	81	77	86
1880 ...	32	17	14	27	29	24
1881 ..	48	25	23	28	29	28
Average	44	22	21	47	54	47

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

GURGÁON DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	689,034	..	641,848
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	968,747	967,440	993,512
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	116,231	138,035	161,067
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	1,141	2,573	38,492
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	10,98,818	11,02,383	12,57,385
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	10,81,123	10,79,006	12,49,148
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	11,25,292	11,97,493	14,42,431
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	218,793	252,929	157,740
,, sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	52,175	74,998	36,486
,, camels ..	..	..	..	773	866	464
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	709	31	45
,, unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		678	741
,, Railways ..	..	..	..	..	48	48
Police staff ..	..	..	371	588	595	496
Prisoners convicted ..	..	..	1,146	1,423	1,393	3,195
Civil suits,—number ..	..	2,521	1,388	1,691	3,068	2,786
,, —value in rupees ..	..	1,00,796	1,23,941	1,32,381	2,39,536	2,15,025
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
,, —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	62,530	69,413	53,764
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	4	4	6
,, —patients ..	..	..	..	14,067	16,096	34,724
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	125	83	63	70
,, —scholars ..	..	..	3,629	3,141	2,993	3,808

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Gurgaon ..	330	306	115	240	158	278	304	451	313	470	322	180	266	242	175	207	154	265
Rewari ..	381	251	185	216	191	126	204	340	168	235	158	136	134	341	210	282	193	221
Palwal ..	288	286	189	225	174	85	314	405	252	423	296	169	178	357	215	277	263	259
Nuh ..	170	349	154	179	129	201	258	379	201	426	197	176	186	346	219	228	266	244
Firozpur ..	417	160	126	136	174	129	215	379	222	310	191	99	162	360	228	221	322	227

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3
MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	2	5
February	1	4
March	2	7
April	1	2
May	2	8
June	4	23
July	9	88
August	7	57
September	5	55
October	1	7
November	..	..
December	1	6
1st October to 1st January	1	13
1st January to 1st April	4	16
1st April to 1st October	28	233
Whole year	33	262

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS.	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Firozpur	3	6	254	263
Nuh	4	15	291	310
Palwal	6	17	316	339
Rewari	7	9	905	991

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		District	Tahsil. Gurgaon.	Tahsil. Firozpur.	Tahsil. Nuh.	Tahsil Palwal.	Tahsil. Rewari.
Total square miles		1,936	407	317	403	385	426
Cultivated square miles		1,552	291	200	330	318	358
Culturable square miles		133	41	5	21	38	28
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,084	216	169	218	247	234
Total population		641 848	122,371	114,340	120,824	142,258	142,555
Urban population		72,259	20,102	6,878	4,219	17,088	23,972
Rural population		569,589	102,269	107,462	116,105	125,170	118,583
Total population per square mile		331	301	361	299	369	334
Rural population per square mile		294	251	339	288	325	279
Towns & Villages. Over 10,000 souls		2	.	..	..	1	1
5,000 to 10,000		4	2	1	.	1	.
3,000 to 5,000		13	4	2	3	3	1
2,000 to 3,000		27	3	6	7	10	1
1,000 to 2,000		84	12	13	18	18	23
500 to 1,000		214	48	33	36	53	44
Under 500		816	136	175	190	100	215
Total		1,160	205	230	254	186	285
Occupied houses	Towns	8,392	2,303	957	412	1,914	2,806
	Villages	57,594	10,456	10,587	11,279	11,807	13,465
Unoccupied houses	Towns	5,316	1,614	420	279	1,468	1,535
	Villages	28,543	4,586	3,189	4,274	5,682	5,812
Resident families	Towns	17,389	5,008	1,728	1,165	4,017	5,471
	Villages	136,032	21,974	24,131	35,657	28,846	26,024

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.				
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Gurgaon.	Firozpur.	Nuh.	Palwal.	Rewari.
Delhi	14,394	29,416	344	350	6,208	322	2,325	4,868	671
Hissar	730	1,788	363	415	252	20	39	29	380
Rohtak	8,848	14,134	341	259	4,532	56	331	177	3,751
Native States	12,928	11,116	279	286	2,292	96	378	89	10,073
N. W. P. and Oudh	31,274	35,000	307	457	3,552	2,678	4,853	18,980	1,211
Rajputana	47,305	36,650	330	348	5,048	17,703	6,735	4,478	13,351

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	District.			Tahsils.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Gurgaon.	Firozpur.	Nuh.	Palwal.	Rewari.	Villages.
Persons ..	641,848	..	..	122,071	114,340	120,226	142,258	142,555	569,589
Males ..	..	338,917	..	65,382	59,272	63,938	75,233	75,092	302,043
Females ..	..	..	302,931	56,909	55,068	56,386	67,025	67,463	267,546
Hindus ..	439,264	234,596	204,668	99,227	92,479	62,457	121,576	123,525	391,920
Sikhs ..	127	98	29	65	12	17	15	18	47
Jains ..	3,777	1,891	1,886	1,372	1,014	234	172	985	1,834
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..		
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Musalmans ..	198,610	102,290	96,320	21,661	80,836	57,643	20,494	18,007	172,772
Christians ..	70	42	28	40	..	8	1	20	16
Others and unspecified ..	..		.	.	..	..	..	..	
European & Eurasian Christians .	44	27	17	34	..	8	1	6	..
Sunnis ..	193,743	99,024	93,819	20,823	79,074	57,011	19,034	17,201	168,460
Shiahs ..	1,501	628	873	55	13	2	1,098	333	1,344
Wahabis .	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Language.	District.	Distribution by Tahsils.				
		Gurgaon.	Firozpur.	Nuh	Palwal.	Rewari.
Hindustani	641,382	122,208	114,323	120,261	142,149	142,441
Bagri	51	..	..	..	16	35
Panjabi	343	113	17	56	91	66
Pashtu	25	13	..	4	1	7
English .. .	45	35	..	3	1	6

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No in Census Table No VIIIA	Caste or tribe	Total Numbers			Males, by religion				Proportion per mille of population
		Persons	Males	Females	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Musalman	
	Total population	641,848	338 917	302 931	234,596	98	1,801	102,290	1,000
6	Pathan	4,945	2 459	2,486				2,458	8
1	Jat	64,442	34,129	29,213	34 702	87		340	100
2	Rajput	26,481	14,441	12 040	9,924	1		4,508	41
74	Meo	103,678	54,104	49,574				54,104	161
128	Khanzadah	3,071	1,293	1,778				1,293	5
8	Gujar	20 995	11,890	9,105	11,584	1		105	33
45	Mali	9,673	5,115	4 558	5,112			3	15
27	Ahir	64,884	35,381	29,503	35,380			1	101
17	Shekh	10 157	5,074	5,083		1		5,073	16
3	Brahman	52,642	27,781	24 861	27,780				82
24	Saiyad	3,518	1,571	1 947				1,569	5
58	Bairagi	3,576	2,075	1,501	2,075				6
64	Mudari	9,187	4,807	4,380	4,807				14
21	Nai	12,842	6 415	5,927	4,400	1		2,014	19
25	Mirasi	3,499	1,772	1,727	20			1,74°	5
40	Jogi	4,009	2,113	1,896	1,583			530	6
14	Baniya	36,801	19,372	17,429	17,481		1,891		57
4	Chuhra	17,783	9 063	8 720	9,058	1		4	28
43	Dhanak	5,694	2,942	2,751	2,932			10	9
5	Chamar	71,504	37,198	34,106	37 189			2	111
73	Gadaria	4,424	2,279	2 145	2,279				7
16	Jhinwar	10,223	5,913	4,910	1,342			3,971	16
22	Lohar	5,503	2,893	2,610	2,121			772	9
11	Tarkhan	10,655	5,666	4,989	5,531			135	16
13	Kumhar	14,261	7,467	6,794	7,450	2		15	22
82	Dhobi	3,446	1,749	1,697	1,137			612	5
23	Teli	4,799	2,619	2 180	534			2,085	7
38	Qassab	13 352	6,654	6,698				6,654	21
66	Koli	5 810	2,963	2,847	2,963				9

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881

Table No IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No in Census Table No VIIIA	Caste or tribe	Persons	Males	Females
9	Julaha	2,339	1 247	1 092
18	Biloch	2,166	1,072	1 094
30	Sunar	2,255	1,168	1,087
35	Faqir miscellaneous & unspecified,	1,627	860	767
36	Chhimba	1,189	761	428
37	Mughal	1,317	626	691
42	Mallah	1,285	688	597
47	Manihar	1,102	568	5 14
61	Darzi	970	491	479
62	Bhat	842	441	391
71	Bawaria	618	332	286
85	Penja	616	325	291
87	Khatik	1,398	646	752
89	Bazigar	719	389	330
90	Kayath	664	390	274
91	Aheri	529	297	272
92	Bhatyara	1,120	579	541
94	Banjara	783	407	376
98	Nat	629	322	307
108	Bharbhunja	1 047	564	483
109	Agri	2 788	1,462	1,326
110	Rangrez	1 468	806	662
111	Bonawa	804	400	404
114	Kunjra	1,150	590	560
116	Chahli	506	251	2 5
121	Qalandari	1 806	947	859
125	Kanjar	692	331	361
130	Hussaini	1 302	588	714
136	Mina	691	425	266

Note —These figures are taken from Table No VIIIA of the Census of 1881

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	155,557	92,065	155,281	159,520	28,079	51,846
	Hindus	103,347	57,967	109,826	110,904	21,423	35,797
	Sikhs	27	8	65	21	6	..
	Jains	771	468	881	1,026	229	332
	Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans	51,388	33,613	44,492	47,553	6,410	15,154
	Christians	24	9	17	16	1	3
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	4,590	3,039	4,582	5,266	828	1,695
	0—10	9,914	9,700	82	294	4	6
	10—15	8,429	5,774	1,492	4,111	79	115
	15—20	5,384	935	4,305	8,708	310	357
	20—25	2,849	93	6,518	9,293	632	614
	25—30	1,511	36	7,661	9,020	828	944
	30—40	778	21	8,181	8,052	1,041	1,927
	40—50	467	16	7,828	5,966	1,705	4,018
	50—60	389	16	6,985	3,640	2,626	6,343
	Over 60	327	15	5,525	1,556	4,148	8,429

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	7,311	5,887	13,198	2	1,611	6,777
1878 ..	..	..	..	26,348	20,958	47,306	163	6,919	31,776
1879 ..	..	..	..	29,717	26,520	56,237	753	169	48,864
1880 ..	8,785	6,282	15,067	9,475	6,896	16,371	2	15	13,436
1881 ..	15,024	12,763	27,787	10,768	9,177	19,945	5	81	14,849

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total
January ..	845	1,915	1,759	3,144	1,529	9,192
February ..	675	2,144	1,557	1,577	1,535	7,488
March ..	896	2,956	1,338	1,255	1,478	7,923
April ..	1,040	3,410	1,253	1,051	1,548	8,302
May ..	1,139	3,102	2,721	1,190	1,074	9,226
June ..	1,353	3,604	2,003	1,474	1,064	9,498
July ..	1,148	2,387	1,176	856	961	6,528
August ..	1,172	3,248	5,386	950	866	11,622
September ..	873	5,807	9,093	995	1,696	18,464
October ..	932	8,219	14,179	1,323	2,986	27,639
November ..	1,276	7,342	10,454	1,234	2,580	22,886
December ..	1,849	3,172	5,318	1,322	2,628	14,289
Total ..	13,198	47,306	56,237	16,371	19,945	153,057

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	505	869	1,414	2,815	1,123	6,726
February ..	368	820	1,245	1,372	1,159	4,964
March ..	482	975	1,088	1,042	1,171	4,758
April ..	478	889	884	884	1,201	4,381
May ..	527	1,077	1,850	1,017	801	5,272
June ..	621	2,331	1,328	1,264	738	6,282
July ..	544	1,729	808	682	590	4,353
August ..	580	2,272	4,583	721	491	8,647
September ..	468	4,568	8,048	754	1,080	14,806
October ..	524	7,102	13,086	968	2,343	24,018
November ..	718	6,457	9,683	927	2,043	19,828
December ..	972	2,698	4,849	995	2,129	11,638
Total ..	6,777	31,776	48,864	13,436	14,849	115,702

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.		Lepers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions .. { Total .. / Villages ..	18 / 11	9 / 7	1,544 / 1,025	1,010 / 1,000	269 / 237	161 / 141	198 / 181	84 / 28
Hindus .	12	7	1,137	1,404	193	105	137	23
Sikhs ..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalmans .	5	2	405	513	75	56	61	11

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total .. / Villages ..	3,841 / 2,068	14,140 / 9,895	47 / 8	64 / 27	Christians ..	5	25	3	8
Hindus ..	2,472	12,217	32	42	Tahsil Gurgaon ..	847	3,297	26	16
Sikhs ..	7	13	..	..	,, Firozpur .	880	1,897	1	2
Jains ..	77	462	..	1	,, Nuh .	376	1,784	1	4
Buddhists ..	...	...	..	..	,, Palwal .	540	2,902	..	10
Musalmans ..	780	1,432	12	13	,, Rewari .	1,198	4,209	19	80

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	..	112,312	186,867	299,179	1,267,926	1,098,816	..
1873-74 .	2,573	135,462	829,405	967,440	..	115,874	184,021	299,895	1,267,335	1,102,983	..
1878-79 .	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	..	84,758	162,096	246,854	1,240,366	1,257,385	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Gurgaon ..	..	12,238	173,312	185,596	..	25,366	83,434	109,000	294,595	204,455	..
,, Firozpur ..	..	86,173	130,080	166,253	..	3,651	387	4,038	170,291	238,269	..
,, Nuh ..	9,070	10,880	191,550	211,500	..	13,147	33,541	46,688	258,188	259,460	..
,, Palwal .	29,422	21,066	152,982	204,070	..	24,764	17,581	42,345	246,415	275,055	..
,, Rewari ..	..	41,573	184,521	226,094	..	17,630	27,753	44,783	270,877	277,146	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Whole District.				*Tahsil Gurgaon.*			
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI).								
II.—*Paying above 5,000 rupees revenue.* — Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	1	1	1	4,708	..	..	..	..
III.—*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* — As above	1	1	1	4,488	1	1	1	4,488
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* — As above	21	21	21	10,249	5	5	5	4,878
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.								
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	155	155	3,412	114,154	38	38	1,256	23,366
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	7	7	354	5,953	..	..	..	..
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	326	326	24,627	278,399	32	32	1,799	26,169
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* — In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	745	745	56,006	805,007	149	149	10,572	186,778
F.—*Grantees of Government not falling under any previous class, and paying revenue direct to Government in the position of:—*								
Proprietors, including individuals rewarded for service or otherwise, but not purchasers of Government waste.	8	8	188	11,159	2	2	2	6,088
TOTAL . .	1,264	1,264	84,500	1,229,067	227	227	13,635	251,217

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tahsil Firozpur.				*Tahsil Nuh.*				*Tahsil Palwal.*				*Tahsil Rewari.*			
No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4,703	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	5,871
14	14	253	7,093	26	26	422	15,187	28	28	590	28,831	49	49	891	39,077
2	2	105	1,685	3	3	199	3,452	1	1	47	609	1	1	3	207
177	177	14,035	159,465	116	116	8,675	87,302	1	1	116	403	..	..	..	..
52	52	2,236	33,765	144	144	12,543	152,247	164	164	16,424	216,274	236	236	14,231	215,943
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	136	5,071
245	245	16,629	202,008	289	289	21,889	258,188	195	195	17,180	250,885	308	308	15,277	266,169

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NATURE OF TENURE.	District Gurgaon.		Tahsil Gurgaon.		Tahsil Firozpur.		Tahsil Nuh.		Tahsil Palwal.		Tahsil Rewari.	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.												
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	10,680	65,769	2,178	15,689	2,636	14,392	2,859	15,294	1,844	10,235	1,163	10,159
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah	70	981	40	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	341
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre	1,731	8,181	..	..	215	990	182	941	1,314	6,232	20	18
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	1,136	10,289	151	1,969	..	..	108	549	210	1,508	667	6,268
Total paying rent in cash	13,617	85,220	2,369	18,298	2,851	15,382	3,149	16,784	3,368	17,975	1,880	16,781
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. ½ produce and less than ¼ produce	751	6,857	139	1,148	..	..	7	83	..		605	5,626
Total paying rent in kind	751	6,857	139	1,148	..	.	7	83	.	.	605	5,626
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy	14,368	92,077	2,508	19,446	2,851	15,382	3,156	16,867	3,368	17,975	2,485	22,407
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.												
For period on lease. (a) Written	165	1,440	124	915	19	118	..	.	.	..	42	407
(b) Not written	770	4,658	..	..	18	99	..	..	..	..	752	4,559
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.												
I. Paying in cash	48,012	101,274	6,597	14,570		..	13,771	28,505	15,291	36,616	12,353	21,363
II. Paying in kind. (a) ½ produce and more	8,328	33,951	80	950	7,929	31,093	128	183	..	..	180	1,725
(b) less than ½ produce	4,756	39,799	1,220	8,316	604	2,826	232	1,495	50	174	2,656	26,988
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.												
I. Sankalap or Dharmarth	1,995	5,157	65	1,715	47	130	112	467	334	781	849	2,064
II. Conditional on service	2,883	5,793	142	113	1,961	2,196	574	952	882	1,920	204	612
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES	81,292	284,149	11,330	46,025	12,549	51,844	17,973	48,469	19,925	57,666	19,515	80,145

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	1	386	..	.	..	..	386	20,098
Tahsil Gurgaon ..	1	386	..	..	..	..	386	..
,, Firozpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Nuh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Palwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Rewari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads	903	21,088	1,050
Canals	2,488	66,963	2,275
State Railways	862	39,891	977
Guaranteed Railways	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	362	6,419	350
Total .	4,615	1,34,361	4,752

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1877-78..	902,679	207	123,409	101,297	204,050	2,602	210,809	99,547	67,418	..	3,356	5,626	333	238	11,565
1878-79..	966,155	520	99,852	135,038	267,000	2,490	193,070	58,597	92,207	..	4,257	49,956	21	916	12,877
1879-80..	957,649	201	126,890	117,888	195,225	1,522	169,894	95,902	122,621	..	2,207	44,076	64	72	5,802
1880-81..	943,201	1,591	132,425	106,595	157,492	1,844	197,145	101,184	115,155	..	2,424	47,555	56	1,125	9,257
1881-82..	756,118	..	122,708	46,590	55,780	510	210,100	114,285	45,788	..	2,294	47,181	56	1,105	26,382
1878-79..	773,684	..	93,549	102,378	226,105	2,105	128,791	54,292	75,921	..	2,497	46,683	185	264	11,832
1879-80..	864,355	33	101,793	127,054	272,240	2,286	166,916	70,793	97,607	..	1,998	49,029	283	432	12,750
1880-81..	918,312	172	72,842	107,586	277,307	1,870	184,967	91,187	97,238	..	1,040	68,791	488	448	4,375
1881-82..	919,658	135	60,446	110,822	248,459	1,641	141,689	75,485	135,190	..	1,363	67,399	1651	914	3,097

NAME OF TAHSIL. TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FOUR YEARS, FROM 1878-79 TO 1881-82.

Gurgaon..	138,297	41	12,689	13,321	82,548	297	29,259	6,437	12,911	..	507	2,020	1	55	789
Firozpur..	108,477	8	14,807	16,895	37,904	181	22,121	11,837	3,119	..	239	16,014	72	78	578
Nuh ..	139,761	12	18,190	25,560	36,434	117	26,200	25,023	6,889	..	489	12,770	..	47	2,277
Palwal ..	157,709	10	15,760	41,366	29,749	1,259	34,480	32,130	7,668	..	333	28,541	565	334	431
Rewari ..	149,956	..	7,622	12,817	69,394	422	31,058	912	53,424	..	217	718	..	..	3,813
TOTAL ..	694,202	71	82,157	111,960	256,028	2,225	143,128	74,430	84,011	..	1,725	57,963	638	515	7,888

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1 Nature of crop.		2 Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82. Rs	A	P.	3 Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82. lbs.
Rice	Maximum	8	0	0	189
	Minimum	2	8	0	
Indigo	Maximum	5	7	0	46
	Minimum	2	0	0	
Cotton	Maximum	9	2	0	112
	Minimum	0	10	10	
Sugar	Maximum	15	0	0	680
	Minimum	1	8	0	
Opium	Maximum	..	..	.	
	Minimum	..	.	.	
Tobacco	Maximum	9	0	0	870
	Minimum	0	12	0	
Wheat, Irrigated	Maximum	9	2	0	668
	Minimum	2	6	0	
Wheat, Unirrigated	Maximum	9	2	0	
	Minimum	1	8	0	
Inferior grains, Irrigated	Maximum	9	2	0	377
	Minimum	2	6	0	
Inferior grains, Unirrigated	Maximum	4	12	0	
	Minimum	1	8	0	
Oil seeds, Irrigated	Maximum	8	0	0	258
	Minimum	1	13	0	
Oil seeds, Unirrigated	Maximum	4	12	0	
	Minimum	0	8	0	
Fibres, Irrigated	Maximum	9	2	0	100
	Minimum	1	8	0	
Fibres, Unirrigated	Maximum	9	2	0	
	Minimum	1	4	0	
Gram	..	..	..	..	205
Barley	.	..	.	..	825
Bajra	.	..	..	..	140
Jawar		..	.	..	136
Vegetables		..	..		1,729
Tea	.	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1 Kind of stock.	2 Whole district for the years 1868-69	3 1873-74	4 1878-79	5 Tahsils for the year 1878-79. Gurgaon.	6 Firozpur.	7 Nuh.	8 Palwal.	9 Rewari.
Cows and bullocks ..	218,793	252,929	157,740	39,719	22,850	38,861	25,681	35,879
Horses .	1,426	1,862	729	125	290	..	25	59
Ponies ..	2,232	2,187	1,586	179	305	257	390	405
Donkeys ..	14,881	16,477	7,351	1,354	3,080	1,079	1,127	711
Sheep and goats ..	52,175	74,998	36,496	8,898	8,575	9,000	4,513	5,500
Pigs ..	8,522	..	4,974	819	340	800	1,200	1,815
Camels, ..	778	866	464	74	55	56	64	215
Carts ..	7,193	7,402	4,477	1,235	600	916	1,353	372
Ploughs ..	47,132	57,485	34,833	6,882	3,590	13,000	4,250	55,111
Boats ..	11	10	11	..	..	1	10	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number	Nature of occupations	Males above 15 years of age			Number	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age		
		Towns	Villages	Total			Towns	Villages	Total
1	Total population	24,557	189 004	213,561	17	Agricultural labourers	216	3,608	3,824
2	Occupation specified	22,867	173 883	196,750	18	Pastoral	107	758	865
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined	3,565	107,039	110,604	19	Cooks and other servants	998	846	1 844
4	Civil administration	1,114	2,308	3,422	20	Water-carriers	857	1 832	2 189
5	Army	85	206	291	21	Sweepers and scavengers	698	4,065	4 763
6	Religion	471	2,717	3,188	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c	181	515	696
7	Barbers	479	3,025	3,504	23	Workers in leather	151	1,126	1 277
8	Other professions	410	1,310	1,720	24	Boot-makers	529	3,525	4 054
9	Money lenders general traders, pedlars &c	863	1,733	2,596	25	Workers in wool and pashm	18	136	154
					26	,, ,, silk	45	11	56
10	Dealers in grain and flour	1,498	5,808	7,306	27	,, ,, cotton	1,746	8,838	10,584
11	Corn grinders, parchers, &c	119	305	424	28	,, ,, wood	308	2,834	3,142
12	Confectioners, green grocers, &c	648	417	1,065	29	Potters	380	2,929	3,259
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	212	522	734
13	Carriers and boatmen	867	1,554	2 421					
14	Landowners	988	57,172	58,160	31	Workers in iron	784	1,135	1 269
15	Tenants	2,134	40,520	42 654	32	General labourers	3,002	11,313	14 315
16	Joint cultivators	11	1,616	1,627	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	934	6,498	7 432

NOTE —These figures are taken from Table No XII A of the Census Report of 1881

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk	Cotton	Wool.	Other fabrics	Paper	Wood	Iron	Brass and copper	Buildings.	Dyeing & manufacturing of dyes
Number of mills and large factories										
Number of private looms or small works		4,187	145			862	419	180	59	496
Number of workmen Male in large works Female										..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans		11,158	254			1,944	1,068	375	219	1,258
Value of plant in large works										
Estimated annual out turn of all works in rupees		2,33,385	2,019			85,512	29,607	90,525	20,865	1,24 923

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather	Pottery, common and glazed	Oil pressing and refining	Pashmina and Shawls	Carpets	Gold, silver, and jewellery	Other manufactures	Total
Number of mills and large factories								
Number of private looms or small works	1,890	1,352	446		15	328	118	10,497
Number of workmen Male in large works Female								
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	2,761	2,508	941		43	485	230	23 244
Value of plant in large works								
Estimated annual out turn of all works in rupees	2,32,427	25,705	2,05 879		1,007	1,82,009	1',714	12,47,147

NOTE —These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881 82

Table No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Trade			Average duration of Voyage in days		Distance in miles
From	To	PRINCIPAL MERCHANDISE CARRIED	Summer or floods	Winter or low water	
Delhi	Agra	Wheat, gram, barley and *mung*	4 or 5 days through the Agra Canal		150
Agra	Delhi	Slabs and grinding stones	10 or 11 days through the Agra Canal		150

NOTE —These figures are taken from pages 759, 760 of the Famine Report

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SEERS AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	12	1	20	1	12	6	..	..	14	7	14	15	8	6	12	9	46	10	3	5	3	1	2	5	186	10	5	11	21	15
1862-63 ..	23	7	24	15	13	8	..	..	20	12	20	14	8	10	14	15	51	5	3	13	3	1	2	6	186	10	5	13	22	14
1863-64 ..	29	6	41	1	25	9	..	..	34	1	28	15	9	15	27	5	42	..	1	3	2	15	2	2	186	10	6	8	16	1
1864-65 ..	17	11	26	9	24	11	.	..	20	8	20	12	6	6	14	5	51	5	1	15	3	1	1	11	186	10	7	..	20	6
1865-66 ..	17	15	32	10	26	6	..	..	31	11	23	11	6	9	16	3	46	10	2	2	3	2	1	6	186	10	6	10	20	10
1866-67 ..	19	9	31	15	22	2	..	..	30	5	26	2	7	15	21	7	42	..	2	10	2	9	1	10	186	10	6	8	23	1
1867-68 .	16	7	23	13	18	10	..	..	21	15	20	1	8	2	14	15	46	10	2	1	2	10	1	7	149	5	6	8	20	12
1868-69 ..	10	4	17	4	10	12	..	..	13	4	15	6	6	11	9	5	56	..	1	10	2	9	1	4	149	5	6	13	17	8
1869-70 ..	16	13	25	3	16	1	..	..	22	6	19	9	7	..	21	7	51	5	1	14	2	13	1	10	149	5	7	..	18	7
1870-71 ..	16	13	30	14	17	8	..	..	30	1	28	..	7	5	16	13	37	5	1	14	2	11	1	1	149	5	6	10	18	7
1871-72 .	17	6	26	..	17	8	20	..	18	.	21	..	7	..	15	6	10	..	2	14	2	12	1	12	100	..	7	..	7	..
1872-73 ..	18	..	27	..	22	8	28	..	30	..	24	..	8	..	20	..	20	..	3	12	3	4	2	..	120	..	7	..	7	8
1873-74 ..	17	8	27	8	26	8	24	..	28	..	23	8	7	..	21	..	30	..	3	6	3	..	1	12	120	..	7	..	7	8
1874-75 ..	22	..	34	..	31	..	28	..	32	..	27	..	6	..	20	..	12	..	3	8	3	8	1	12	120	..	7	.	7	8
1875-76 ..	21	..	22	..	29	8	30	..	33	..	25	8	11	..	20	..	16	..	3	..	3	4	1	15	120	..	6	.	7	8
1876-77 ..	26	..	36	..	39	..	40	..	40	..	34	..	8	..	20	..	10	..	3	..	3	4	2	..	100	..	7	..	7	8
1877-78 ..	12	..	13	..	14	12	14	..	14	..	11	..	6	8	9	8	10	..	2	4	3	..	1	10	180	..	8	.	7	8
1878-79 ..	11	8	18	..	15	..	17	..	16	12	16	12	6	12	9	..	8	..	3	4	2	12	1	6	140	.	7	..	7	.
1879-80 ..	15	4	22	..	16	..	24	8	24	..	21	..	5	..	16	..	10	..	2	8	2	8	1	9	90	..	8	..	8	..
1880-81 ..	18	..	24	8	21	8	20	..	23	..	21	..	6	..	16	..	20	..	3	..	2	12	1	14	120	..	7	8	7	8
1881-82 ..	19	4	27	..	22	0	24	..	25	..	22	..	6	.	15	..	12	..	3	..	2	12	1	12	100	..	7	..	8	..

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 28th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

YEAR.	Wages of Labour per day. Skilled. Highest	Skilled. Lowest	Unskilled. Highest	Unskilled. Lowest	Carts per day. Highest	Carts per day. Lowest	Camels per day. Highest	Camels per day. Lowest	Donkeys per score per day. Highest	Donkeys per score per day. Lowest	Boats per day. Highest	Boats per day. Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 1 6	1 12 0		0 8 0		4 0 0		..	
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1873-74 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 4
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1878-79 ..	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 4
1879-80 ..	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 4
1880-81 ..	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 4
1881-82 ..	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 5 4

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise. Spirits.	Excise. Drugs.	Stamps.	Total Collections.
1868-69	10,81,123	2,620	..	..	2,061	4,453	29,758	11,20,015
1869-70	10,88,074	4,402	..	..	2,678	3,197	35,304	11,33,655
1870-71	10,84,832	1,375	..	..	2,769	4,335	30,517	11,23,828
1871-72	10,85,774	2,916	..	72,786	2,702	3,982	39,692	12,07,852
1872-73	10,85,809	2,367	..	69,051	2,789	4,484	49,150	12,13,650
1873-74	10,76,561	2,203	..	68,662	2,656	4,615	42,554	11,97,251
1874-75	10,79,896	1,895	..	69,018	3,046	4,192	42,847	12,00,894
1875-76	10,68,163	1,919	..	68,555	2,816	3,833	41,983	11,87,269
1876-77	10,73,144	2,192	..	68,854	2,918	5,956	44,785	11,96,349
1877-78	10,62,969	8,111	..	72,451	3,051	4,328	55,680	12,06,590
1878-79	12,49,148	17,859	..	80,385	2,771	4,713	54,669	14,09,545
1879-80	12,17,175	1,08,500	..	54,386	2,338	3,885	38,949	14,25,233
1880-81	12,41,674	5,329	..	72,679	2,535	3,640	42,597	13,68,454
1881-82	12,18,378	7,409	..	73,302	2,503	3,510	38,404	13,43,506

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—Canal, Forest, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue. Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Miscellaneous Revenue. Grazing dues. By enumeration of cattle.	Grazing dues. By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sojji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years—												
1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	5,441,810	18,680	1,824	..	..	..	2,937	..	..	..	..	10,743
Total of 5 years—												
1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	55,46,887	16,271	862	..	..	..	1,743	..	..	..	..	14,528
1878-79 ..	12,64,506	17,234	..	..	..	..	14,167	..	..	..	..	3,067
1879-80 ..	12,26,672	1,03,456	62	..	..	4,479	5,944	..	..	..	..	97,512
1880-81 ..	12,29,297	4,092	124	..	..	1,832	2,606	..	..	..	..	1,486
1881-82 ..	12,29,000	7,338	89	..	..	5,096	6,052	..	..	..	..	1,286
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—												
1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Gurgaon ..	10,26,543	22,897	..	..	..	7,301	7,328	..	..	..	..	22,617
,, Firozpur ..	11,72,849	28,937	..	..	..	11,861	12,262	..	..	..	..	21,099
,, Nuh ..	12,56,708	40,397	..	..	..	..	8,071	..	..	..	..	23,135
,, Palwal ..	13,72,116	30,644	275	..	..	..	858	..	..	..	..	22,573
,, Rewari ..	13,22,489	17,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,458

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue Assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Gurgaon	6,697	4,259	..	..	499	973	7,196	5,232	6,761	4,570
Firozpur	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
Nuh	828	971	..	..	82	141	910	1,112	885	1,053
Palwal	232	301	..	61	138	183	370	545	70	110
Rewari	2,359	3,440	612	554	671	1,059	3,642	5,058	2,240	3,279
Total District ..	10,116	8,971	612	615	1,402	2,356	12,130	11,942	9,956	9,012

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								No. of Assignees.					
TAHSIL	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
Gurgaon ..	314	526	.	..	121	136	..	..	10	96	..	36	..	142
Firozpur ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	.	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Nuh ..	..	..	..	..	26	59	..	.	13	.	..	57	..	70
Palwal ..	9	18	232	362	58	55	..	..	37	20	..	20	..	77
Rewari ..	341	177	..	..	1,061	1,597	..	..	67	9	..	14	..	90
Total District	664	721	232	362	1,278	1,847	..	..	127	125	..	131	.	383

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.*		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	7,863	.	163	3,545
1869-70	1,490	..	876	30,817
1870-71	2,760	..	1,421	3,980
1871-72	1,764	..	.	4,075
1872-73	2,382	.	.	1,800
1873-74	11,800	..	..	1,050
1874-75	7,917	..	.	9,000
1875-76	18,057	1	..	3,000
1876-77	17,775	2	.	1,450
1877-78	138,348	173	.	13,700
1878-79	67,046	678	716	4,741
1879-80	48,758	1,057	9,705	9,920
1880-81	21,510	23	830	200
1881-82	28,943	60	.	3,060

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	253	18,082	1,16,868	..	..	..	2,602	15,002	2,45,164
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	91	3,415	30,615	81	1,888	36,666	686	4,321	1,01,067
1878-79 ..	294	5,101	30,461	77	2,057	30,628	1,847	12,066	2,14,392
1879-80 ..	84	1,035	27,024	39	794	17,525	244	1,408	28,567
1880-81 ..	56	1,062	20,863	43	949	26,493	513	2,893	51,053
1881-82 .	83	1,827	34,313	65	1,624	35,263	323	1,960	36,835
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 3 YEARS— 1879-80 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Gurgaon ..	57	527	14,039	37	1,584	32,848	110	707	14,559
,, Firozpur ..	18	89	4,374	40	442	6,855	309	1,005	26,870
,, Nuh ..	22	250	14,212	15	75	2,382	390	1,472	35,045
,, Palwal .	68	1,187	33,098	33	336	17,848	273	1,449	28,615
,, Rewari .	58	1,421	16,482	22	930	19,853	58	1,528	11,366

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	2,610	20,791	3,12,986	285	1,907	26,785	123	3,082	17,917
1878-79	3,264	25,857	3,72,696	97	2,655	26,368	7	17	417
1879-80	892	3,704	71,344	39	398	8,175	59	372	4,509
1880-81	585	4,555	74,626	104	712	10,872	39	970	6,018
1881-82 .	404	3,019	54,413	97	583	8,894	59	1,521	16,990
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 3 YEARS— 1879-80 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Gurgaon ..	99	1,565	22,001	54	375	4,735	6	140	949
,, Firozpur ..	347	1,392	39,127	56	280	5,625	68	721	6,338
,, Nuh ..	348	1,609	49,582	79	405	6,188	24	107	1,036
,, Palwal ..	515	3,146	67,057	36	178	3,670	39	458	4,344
,, Rewari ..	72	3,566	22,616	15	460	2,528	40	1,437	14,850

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXVB of the Revenue Report. *No* details for *transfers* by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	36,188	18,714	35,725	18,168	4,670	252	3,009	7,931	9,13,070	14,280	581,578	10,08,878
1878-79 ..	41,559	19,110	38,517	12,569	2,996	258	1,064	4,318	6,76,296	18,684	185,653	8,80,962
1879-80 ..	30,333	8,616	27,672	8,815	1,509	45	486	2,211	4,00,751	7,892	94,048	5,20,021
1880-81 ..	33,868	9,229	30,607	8,925	1,644	64	518	2,367	4,44,495	7,924	104,964	5,59,929
1881-82 ..	29,306	9,198	26,285	8,874	1,408	89	372	2,015	4,44,427	12,270	64,460	5,23,436

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81			1881 82		
	Compulsory	Optional.	Total	Compulsory	Optional	Total
Registrar Gurgaon	6		6	1		1
Sub Registrar Gurgaon	240	298	538	214	251	465
,, Rewari	247	134	681	218	434	627
,, Firozpur	122	161	283	81	131	212
,, Nuh	88	194	282	81	153	234
,, Palwal	181	292	473	166	204	370
,, Farrukhnagar	78	93	171	46	60	106
Total of district	982	1,495	2,367	801	1,234	2,015

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No I of the Registration Report

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR	Number of Licenses granted in each Class and Grade											Total number of licenses	Total amount of fees	Number of villages in which licenses granted
	Class I				Class II				Class III					
	1 Rs 500	2 Rs 200	3 Rs 150	4 Rs 100	1 Rs 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs 25	4 Rs 10	1 Rs 5	2 Rs 2	3 Re 1			
1878 79		4	7	25	10	44	189	852	1,918	3,016	1,969	7,494	32,886	516
1879 80		1	4	14	12	47	188	759	1,285	2,757	2,367	7,434	32,046	482
1880 81		2	1	11	12	40	186	1,056				1,309	19,995	241
1881 82		2	1	9	10	33	185	939				1,179	17,866	242
Tahsil details for 1881 82—														
Tahsil Gurgaon		1		1	4	11	63	252				332	5,245	71
,, Firozpur		1		5	4	9	33	212				264	4 495	48
,, Nuh				3		6	30	99				138	2 480	33
,, Palwal			1		2	2	27	158				190	3,656	46
,, Rewari						5	26	224				255	3,140	44

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS					INTOXICATING DRUGS						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries	No of retail shops		Consumption in gallons		No of retail licenses		Consumption in maunds				Fermented liquors	Drugs	Total
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium	Charas	Bhang	Other drugs.			
1877 78	4	13	2		778	5	5	6	2	165¼	2½	3,042	4,828	7,870
1878 79	4	16	2		586	5	5	5	2	141	2½	2,771	4,713	7,484
1879 80	4	19	2		640	5	5	5	5	186	1	2,837	3 881	6,218
1880 81	4	16	2		778	5	5	8	3½	155	1½	2,635	3,538	6 173
1881 82	4	19	2		778	5	5	6	2	224	1	2,503	3 510	6,013
TOTAL	20	83	10		3,755	25	25	30	14½	870¼	12½	14,188	20,070	33,258
Average	4	17	2		711	5	5	6	3	174	2½	2,638	4,014	6,652

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos I, II, VIII, IX, X of the Excise Reports

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post and aboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	88,464	2,400	2,941	18,927	1,954	200	52,413	78,831
1875-76 ..	..	..	77,012	2,917	751	17,046	1,927	120	47,697	70,458
1876-77 ..	..	..	84,306	2,890	884	17,866	2,378	120	30,817	53,905
1877-78 ..	..	..	73,186	2,423	1,620	19,153	2,644	2,852	33,938	62,833
1878-79 ..	..	..	1,00,463	2,419	1,354	19,585	3,680	3,157	38,046	68,021
1879-80 ..	91,894	12,056	1,03,950	2,429	1,402	18,998	4,107	1,171	27,497	55,604
1880-81 ..	1,11,890	6,347	1,17,237	2,483	1,566	17,803	4,300	1202	41,577	68,931
1881-82 ..	1,11,969	9,094	1,21,063	2,435	1,702	19,068	4,869	1,510	35,086	64,670

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	139	1	85	9	1,102	..	..	..	.	45	1,881	6	339
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	145	1	56	9	965	..	..	..	..	50	2,216	6	332
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..	9	117	7	360	..	..	60	2,557	..	..
1880-81 ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	81	..	..	8	130	7	469	..	..	58	2,460	..	..
1881-82 ..	1	13	..	..	..	..	1	61	..	..	8	137	7	455	..	..	57	2,632	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	108	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	94	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	71	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	51	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	105	.	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.														
		Men.					*Women.*					*Children.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gurgaon	C. H.	2,852	4,662	6,330	2,712	3,502	594	1,002	1,492	706	1,156	579	811	1,210	602	1,024
Rewari	2nd	4,678	6,276	6,758	5,028	5,648	1,269	1,819	2,530	1,795	1,581	2,508	2,864	2,831	2,197	2,693
Farrukhnagar	2nd	1,666	2,100	3,281	2,526	2,979	542	1,035	1,774	623	750	798	1,172	1,661	880	571
Palwal ..	1st	3,415	4,571	3,748	4,413	5,007	1,284	1,950	1,511	1,555	1,842	1,469	1,002	1,483	1,135	1,167
Nuh .	3rd	..	1,151	2,688	2,737	2,920	..	851	650	544	464	..	618	879	942	246
Firozpur ..	2nd	..	1,274	2,871	979	1,573	..	466	809	246	378	.	494	741	259	619
Total .	.	12,608	20,040	25,166	18,395	19,629	3,688	7,123	8,766	5,469	6,171	5,354	7,561	7,805	4,865	6,320

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Total Patients.*					*In-door Patients.*					*Expenditure in Rupees.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gurgaon ..	C. H.	4,025	6,475	9,032	4,020	5,682	208	256	396	305	422	2,838	2,690	2,918	2,743	2,777
Rewari .	2nd	8,452	10,959	11,619	9,620	9,922	262	313	277	248	279	2,708	5,283	6,476	2,475	2,597
Farrukhnagar	2nd	3,006	4,313	6,7[illegible]	3,529	4,300	168	204	2[illegible]	252	281	1,009	1,045	1,015	813	981
Palwal .	1st	6,167	8,123	6,782	7,053	6,016	392	411	419	437	396	1,495	1,382	1,964	1,434	1,284
Nuh .	3rd	..	2,620	3,717	3,523	3,640	..	.	.	.	.	.	340	418	359	484
Firozpur .	2nd	..	2,234	3,921	1,484	2,570	..	102	139	93	101	..	607	517	470	676
Total	..	21,650	34,724	41,737	29,229	22,120	1,030	1,286	1,489	1,425	1,479	8,045	11,247	13,298	8,294	9,097

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	*Number of Civil Suits concerning*				*Value in rupees of Suits concerning* *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1878 .. .	2,114	1,074	177	3,365	17,500	1,97,525	2,15,025	13,447
1879 .. .	2,397	1,136	155	3,688	25,987	2,01,263	2,27,250	20,619
1880 . ..	2,387	569	158	3,614	4,605	2,23,162	2,27,767	15 279
1881 .. .	2,309	356	197	2,862	3,686	2,02,885	2,06,571	20,964
1882 .. .	2,285	404	218	2,907	20,284	2,04,069	2,24,353	10,387

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1	DETAILS.	2	3	4	5	6
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	4,688	3,801	3,191	3,147	3,221
	Discharged	990	841	674	1,008	1,285
	Acquitted	618	584	467	542	583
	Convicted	3,193	2,348	1,894	1,539	1,304
	Committed or referred	19	18	4	39	33
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	913	804
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	..	..
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	610	601
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	..	..
	Total cases disposed of	2,619	1,985	1,673	1,523	1,405
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	1	3	..	1	2
	Transportation for life	3	4	1	2	3
	,, for a term	..	..	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,588	1,358	1,316	1,107	951
	,, 10 to 50 rupees,	316	156	210	102	162
	,, 50 to 100 ,,	12	12	8	4	3
	,, 100 to 500 ,,	2	1	..	1	6
	,, 500 to 1,000 ,,	..	..	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	1,041	478	326	290	209
	,, 6 months to 2 years	230	98	103	91	82
	,, over 2 years	22	18	24	5	1
	Whipping	688	414	160	138	68
	Find sureties of the peace	..	..	..	..	..
	Recognisance to keep the peace	19	18	3	3	2
	Give sureties for good behaviour	49	90	23	10	16

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	6	11	11	8	113	59	76	70	108	110	50	62	57	70
Murder and attempts to murder	2	0	9	5	10	..	20	19	7	18	..	4	8	3	5
Total serious offences against the person	65	88	69	60	73	109	121	105	86	94	70	112	57	48	43
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	246	373	323	218	243	346	473	297	161	150	244	338	215	87	101
Total minor offences against the person	88	86	147	250	54	72	62	131	174	55	60	38	60	86	30
Cattle theft ..	125	250	168	158	125	144	302	160	120	92	104	252	125	83	48
Total minor offences against property	522	934	615	561	409	593	1,152	757	546	364	408	923	551	370	204
Total cognizable offences	888	1,449	1,174	1,112	883	1,268	1,940	1,371	1,080	787	901	1,466	946	654	511
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	5	8	6	4	6	40	22	26	24	25	40	17	14	21	22
Offences relating to marriage	1	1	6	10	5	1	3	3	2	1	..	..	3	1	1
Total non-cognizable offences	86	144	143	153	183	160	278	144	217	144	120	176	90	122	110
GRAND TOTAL of offences	974	1,593	1,317	1,265	1,066	1,428	2,218	1,515	1,297	931	1,021	1,642	1,036	775	621

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR	No in gaol at beginning of the year		No imprisoned during the year		Religion of convicts			Previous occupation of male convicts					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Musalman	Hindu	Buddhist and Jain.	Official	Professional	Service	Agricultural	Commercial	Industrial
1877 78	144	2	990	29	547	597		18			330		
1878 79	185	12	1,884	95	1 071	901		5			1 255	7	
1879 80	163	5	786	80	50	42		2			61		
1880 81	99	3	482	30	19	27					44	1	9
1881 82	54		382	20	16	25					41		

YEAR	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts							Previously convicted			Pecuniary results	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation	Death	Once.	Twice.	More than twice	Cost of maintenance	Profits of convict Labour
1877 78	672	219	260	10	1	3		11	26	11	10,840	957
1878 79	1,646	141	146	16	2	4	1	20	24	8	14,833	1 069
1879 80	87	39	20	4	2			46	38	28	10 740	668
1880 81	36	3	12	3				8	4	8	6,351	1,486
1881 82	31	10	7	1						1	6,896	430

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos XXVIII, XXIX XXX XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil	Town	Total population	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Musalmans	Other religions	No of occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses
Gurgaon	Farrukhnagar	8,738	5,808	6	375	2,550	5	1,215	719
	Sohna	7,374	4,571	1	34	2,764	4	637	1,158
	Gurgaon (Cav Stn)	3,990	2,382	34	100	1 449	2	451	885
Firozpur	Firozpur Jhirka	6,878	3,216	11	540	3,111		967	719
Nuh	Nuh	4,219	2,020	6	82	2,158	3	412	1,024
Palwal	Palwal	10,035	7,107	5	97	3 426		1,291	8.3
	Hodal	6 453	4 963	7	2	1,481		621	1,039
Rewari	Rewari	23,972	14,687	10	763	8 490	13	2,800	854

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWNS.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year					Total deaths registered during the year				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Farrukhnagar	Males	5,309	249	203	214	112	260	207	302	1,007	204	228
	Females	5,285	203	188	206	120	238	167	205	1,124	167	227
Rewari	Males ..	12,087	623	450	439	436	638	454	851	976	371	370
	Females	12,503	588	409	425	365	572	419	883	1,078	301	348
Firozpur	Males ..	5,497	255	156	153	116	221	214	577	564	181	232
	Females	5,083	262	170	153	128	222	234	597	607	141	213
Hatwal	Males	6,892	384	261	163	240	286	204	1,126	708	227	292
	Females	6,661	370	208	128	228	289	223	1,168	732	193	287

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Rewari.	Farrukhnagar.	Palwal.	Firozpur.	Shona.	Nuh.	Hodal.
Class of Municipality ..	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	16,021	6,041	8,040	9,670	..	..	..
1871-72	29,235	5,509	7,824	7,545	..	..	..
1872-73	22,642	5,886	8,239	10,247	..	..	..
1873-74	22,711	5,986	10,383	8,190	..	..	..
1874-75	24,453	7,972	10,000	11,017	..	..	..
1875-76	29,037	7,570	7,180	7,273	..	..	..
1876-77	28,885	8,017	7,567	6,304	..	..	..
1877-78	30,288	5,721	7,713	6,171	..	..	..
1878-79	32,376	7,663	7,296	6,409	..	..	..
1879-80	36,413	8,252	8,330	6,928	3,281	1,445	2,431
1880-81	32,062	8,028	8,407	6,407	4,639	2,556	3,142
1881-82	33,277	7,736	8,215	5,994	4,928	2,404	2,309

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

References.
a. *Tahsils.*
b. Police Stations.
c. Do. Out-Post.
d. Railway Station.
e. Ferries.
f. Rest-Houses.
g. Dak Bungalows.

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